

THE NAPANEE

Vol. L] No 13 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

SHOE BARGAINS

The spring rush will soon be on and prices will be regular again.

If you wish to save money don't fail to take advantage of all the Bargains which are going now.

AT
ROYAL
SHOE
STORE.

Men's \$2.50 Box Calf Blucher for.....	\$ 1.75
Men's \$5.00 Patent and Velour Blucher for.....	\$ 3.95
Men's \$1.00 and 1.50 Tan and Black Boots for....	\$ 3.50
Women's \$4 Relindo Shoes, Pat. and Dong. leather	\$ 2.90
Women's \$4.00 Patent Button, for.....	\$ 3.00
Women's \$3.50 Velour Calf Blucher, heavy sole for	\$ 2.75

RUBBERS

Women's rolled edge, reg. 90c.....	65c
Women's Plain Rubbers.....	50c
Men's Plain Rubbers.....	75c
Men's rolled edge, best quality.....	\$ 1.00
Misses' Plain Rubbers.....	45c
Child's Plain Rubbers.....	40c

And Other Bargains too numerous to mention.

ROYAL SHOE STORE, Napanee, Ontario
W. D. DICK, Manager.



Joy's Brick Yard

Having installed all the latest and up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of

**Cement Brick
and Blocks**

we are prepared to fill

orders on the shortest notice. Call and see our new designs in Ornamental blocks. Agents for all kinds of Concrete Machinery, Silo and Tile Moulds; also for the best continuous Concrete Mixer on the market.

CEMENT FOR SALE.

Special prices on car lots.

We have a number of desirable building lots and would build to suit prospective purchasers. Office and factory, Dundas street, near G. T. R. bridge.

JOY & SON.

Veteran Land Grants Wanted

Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated
MULHOLLAND & CO.,
28-1-y McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

WOOD WANTED.

The Board of Education of the Town of Napanee ask for tenders for the supply of

**100 Cords of Hard Body
Wood**

to be delivered on the school grounds, on or before the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1912. Wood to be 4 ft. in length, and sound. About two-thirds dry, and balance green wood.

W. F. HALL,

Secy. Board of Education

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,
March 6th, 1911.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor A. S. Kimmery in the chair.

Present - Reeve Alexander and Councillors Stevens, Dickinson, Steacy, Denison.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Daughters of the Empire in reference to the occupation of the Wright home, and enclosed the following resolution which was passed at a recent meeting of the Chapter: "Resolved that whereas the members of the Chapter do not see their way clear to sign the agreement re the management of the Wright Memorial Home as drawn up by the solicitor of the town council, and whereas we have been given to understand that no other form of agreement will be consented to by the members of the council. Therefore be it resolved that we notify the municipal authorities that we desire to withdraw from further negotiations respecting the Home."

On motion the communication was received and filed.

Coun. Waller entered.

A communication was read from W. S. Herrington, town solicitor, re complaint of Mr. S. R. Miller and others concerning obnoxious gases which arise from the sewer and penetrates his property on the east side of John street, presumably caused by the refuse running into the sewer from Mr. Craig's grist mill. The solicitor was of the opinion that the responsibility could be arrived at and amicably settled by the matter being thoroughly investigated by the Sanitary Inspector.

Ordered filed.

A communication was received from Mr. G. Wright, Kingston, the engineer on the Dundas street sewer. Inclosed was a letter which Mr. Wright had received from the contractor, Mr. Lytton stating that the work on the sewer would be suspended until the first of April, if it was agreeable to the engineer. Mr. Lytton also asked that a check for his last pay sheet be sent to him at Kingston.

Councillor Waller stated that street gossip was making it very unpleasant for him, some of the citizens stating that the contractor was receiving greater advances of money for work completed than he should. According to the contract, the contractor is entitled to receive 80 per cent. of the cost of the work completed, after the engineer has examined and reported the work. As chairman of the Streets Committee Coun. Waller has to sign the pay sheet, and this he does, having explicit confidence in the engineer, and believing that the report is correct and exactly what it should be. Besides retaining 20 per cent. of the cost of the work so far completed the town holds the contractor's accepted cheque for \$600.

Coun. Waller also asked for instructions in reference to the last pay sheet.

On motion Coun. Waller was empowered to sign the last pay sheet, after a consultation with the town solicitor.

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the auditors' report, reported that they had examined the same and found everything correct. Also that the auditors be remunerated for their services as per the amount mentioned in the by-law appointing them. Report adopted.

The committee also presented the

Health, and both he and Dr. Simpson were of the opinion that to allow the reverend gentleman to occupy his pulpit on Sunday would be unwise.

A communication was received from Mr. Wright, the engineer on the Dundas street sewer, in reference to the town procuring an assessment and general sewer plan of the town of Napanee. He stated that the probable cost of the same would be between \$300 and \$500.

A committee composed of Reeve Alexander and Councillor Stevens and Waller was appointed to investigate and report.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

J. L. Boyes.....	\$ 90
J. L. Boyes.....	70
J. R. Dafeo.....	7 00
Bell Telephone Co.....	12 50
Newman and Livingston.....	3 24
Frank Bowen.....	2 00
Electric Light Commissioners, light for January and February	
Town clock.....	\$ 31 80
Town hall.....	80 00
Fire hall.....	28 20
Street lighting for Feb	255 83

An extra appropriation of \$1000 was made to the Fire, Water and Light Committee, \$50 to the Poor and Sanitary Committee, and \$100 to the Town Property Committee.

Council adjourned.

How to Make Imperial Cookies.

Get a package of Baking Ammonia, (sealed air tight) and oil of lemon at Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store and you will find directions on the package. Price 10 cents.

Reciprocity.

In debating the Reciprocity Agreement in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Carvell, of New Brunswick, spoke as follows:

In opening Mr. Carvell noted that the Opposition speakers had in the main been arguing on the fallacious thesis that in the agreement the Government had departed entirely from the doctrine of protection, and were bringing in practically free trade. In almost all the criticisms made of the Government proposals the real details of the tariff resolutions had been ignored, and extraneous issues had been dragged in. He proposed to bring the debate back to the resolution itself, and to find out if there was really any solid basis in fact for the Opposition's objections. Taking up the items of the free list in detail, he instanced horses, cattle, poultry, wheat and other kinds of grain, dairy products, iron and lumber. Canada had agreed to let these come in free, but he challenged anyone to say that thereby any Canadian interest would suffer. In nearly every item Canada was already a large exporter, and with a surplus already on the Canadian market there could be no fear of competition from the United States.

MANUFACTURES AFFECTED.

In regard to manufactured articles affected there were in the whole list only three items on which the new duty would be lower than the British preferential rate, and two items on which the duties would be equal. If Canadian manufactures were now able to compete with the British manufacturers under the preferential tariff, he could not see how, with the same protection accorded under the new tariff, there could be any harm done. "The truth is," declared Mr. Carvell, "that there has been no discussion of the merits of the agreement, other than that of the moneyed

Wall Paper!

The Wall Paper season will soon be in full swing.
We are ready for it by already having in stock our range of 1911 paper.

A SUGGESTION

Why not make your selection early? We have more time to show our combinations. We have the full assortment to show you. You can get paper-bangers more easily and more reasonably than during the rush.
Then while your neighbors are worrying about the trouble in getting their work done you can be planning your summer vacation.

TRY IT THIS YEAR

We are glad to show our lines to anyone—customers or others.

A. E. PAUL'S

The Wallpaper Man.

P.S.—Get some of our Dishes before all are sold.

Imperial Hard
Wall Plaster
(Ready to use)

A Car Load
just received.

JOHN M. WALLACE
Sole Agent.

Birthday Rings

In all the proper stones.

Friendship Rings

A good Assortment.

Engagement Rings

Diamonds! Diamonds! Yes, and Rubbies, Pearls etc., etc. too numerous.

Wedding Rings

Guaranteed Plump Stamped Quality. In this we are more than particular.

Marriage Licenses

Strictly confidential is our reputation—no clerks to spy on you.

—The store of Good Quality and Moderate Prices.
—Call and see us.

F. Chinneck's Jewelry Store

Near Royal Hotel, Napanee

100 Cords of Hard Body Wood

to be delivered on the school grounds, on or before the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1912. Wood to be 4 ft. in length, and sound. About two-thirds dry, and balance green wood.

W. F. HALL,
Sec'y Board of Education.

BRISCO OPERA HOUSE

Friday, March 17

WM. M. BRADY'S PRODUCTION

America's greatest play

The Man of The Hour

With Felix Haney as Alderman Phalen

Now in its Fourth Year of Phenomenal Success.

Given here with a special cast, and produced on the same scale of magnificence that marked its two years' run at the Savoy Theatre, New York City.

Prices—First eleven rows \$1 00, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

Plan open at Jessop's Wednesday morning March 15th.

CLOVER,
ALSIKE,
—and—
TIMOTHY SEED
—ALSO—
FARMER'S
DRIED APPLES
—WANTED AT—
SYMINGTON'S.

ROBLIN.

As we have not heard from Roblin lately we thought we would let the people know that this little place is not dead yet.

Mr. J. M. Hughes' horses ran away on Saturday evening, but no one was hurt.

Mr. J. Moore, Toronto, gave a lecture, on Temperance, in the Methodist church, on Sunday night.

Miss Gertie Lasher has returned to Napanee after spending her holidays here.

Miss Gladys Wattingham, Lonsdale, is spending a few days with her uncle, Mr. Charlie McBride.

Mrs. Charlie Storr, Victoria Road, is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. A. Kimmett.

Miss Maye Dafee was in the village on Tuesday. Come again Maye.

Mr. Ralph Thompson has the contract of keeping the roads open between Roblin and Marlbank and he has employed Mr. Harry Wagar as his assistant.

For painting white inside.

Be sure to get the marine or steam boat white at Wallace's Drug Store. It does not turn yellow and is as white as a lily. Sold in Napanee only at Wallace's in sizes 20 cents and upwards.

powered to sign the last pay sheet, after a consultation with the town solicitor.

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the auditors' report, reported that they had examined the same and found everything correct. Also that the auditors be remunerated for their services as per the amount mentioned in the by-law appointing them. Report adopted.

The committee also presented the treasurer's regular monthly statement which was as follows:

Committee	Appropriation	Expended	Balance	Overdrawn
Streets	\$500 00	\$88 70	\$411 30
Fire, Water and Light	500 00	48 45	451 55
Town Property	100 00	105 01	65 00
Printing	200 00	177 50	22 50
Market and Police	25 00	19 20	5 80
Poor and Sanitary	50 00	51 70	1 70
				Merchant's Bank overdraft to date \$2132.88

The Town Property Committee reported that the estimated cost of repairs to the Wright Home was as follows: Putting in electric lights, \$55, other \$15. Also that there was \$461 in bank as received from the estate.

Report adopted.
Mayor Kimmerly reported to the council that owing to the work on the sewer the water service of the residents on Robert street was frozen up, and he suggested that the work of thawing them out be done by electricity.

Moved by Councillors Waller and Dickinson that the Electric Light Commissioners be asked to have the water pipes on Robert street, thawed out with electricity, and forward account for same to the town. Carried.

The council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the by-law introduced by councillor Stevens at the last session of the council, which by-law is intended to do away with all connection between hotels and billiard and pool rooms.

The by-law was given its second and third readings and finally passed.

By the terms of the by-law it goes into effect immediately upon the passing thereof.

On motion of Councillor's Denison and Waller it was ordered that the floor in the council chamber and the hall leading thereto, be given two coats of paint.

Dr. C. M. Stratton addressed the council and thanked them for his appointment as Medical Health Officer. While the remuneration for the duties of the office was nothing elaborate nevertheless he would perform such duties to the best of his ability. He also wished to explain certain actions of his since his appointment. It had been stated from a public platform on Sunday last that the reason why he had not allowed the Rev. Emsley to break quarantine and occupy the pulpit of his church was one of pure malice. The doctor informed the council that when asked to allow Rev. Emsley to break quarantine he had carefully examined into the circumstances of the case and consulted Dr. Simpson, a member of the Board of

preference for the last two items on which the duties would be equal. If Canadian manufacturers were now able to compete with the British manufacturers under the preferential tariff, he could not see how, with the same protection accorded under the new tariff, there could be any harm done. "The truth is," declared Mr. Carvell, "that there has been no discussion of the merits of the agreement, other than that of the moneyed interests of Montreal, represented by Mr. Ames. I want to assure the House that there is a practically unanimous wish of the electorate in the Maritime Province, Conservatives as well as Liberals, for freer access to the United States markets in natural products. Let us get down to dealing with this thing on its merits in the present, rather than arguing the opinions which may have been held by either party in the past."

EFFECT WILL BE BENEFICIAL

Continuing, the New Brunswick man pointed out that he had gone into the agreement in its details to see how it would affect the people of the Maritime Provinces and Canada as a whole. He quoted from the official reports the comparative exports to Great Britain and the United States in natural products raised in the east. Despite the fact that they were hampered by high duties, the farmers of the Maritime Provinces exported three or four times the amount to the United States that they did to Great Britain. The exporter paid the duty, and the present agreement would prove the most advantageous thing that has yet been done for them. "Give the farmer, the lumberman and the fisherman a chance," said he. "Why should the position of these honest toilers be made severe and irksome because of a few hysterical ladies, as well as men, who talk annexation and other bogeys in Toronto?"

EXODUS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Carvell pointed out that his own constituency ran for fifty miles along the border line. "In my riding," said he, "during the last few years hundreds of farmers have gone over to the American side, scarcely a stone's throw away. It was not because the land was more fertile or productive. It was because they were hampered by the tariff, and because they sought free access to the larger market.

"At the last 1st of July demonstration forty Canadian farmers now located on the United States side of the line came over to attend in their automobiles. Access to the larger markets had made them prosperous.

It is the practically unanimous, insistent desire of the people of my Province that this agreement shall go through. The Government has never made a better move to benefit and expand Canadian prosperity."

The Conservatives had opposed the British preference when it was introduced. They shouting for it now. He did not believe that they were sincere. He would like to see the Government put the Conservatives and the manufacturers to the test by increasing the British preference to forty per cent. The Conservatives would not cheer that announcement; they would not support it because their manufacturing friends would not let them. There would not be a Conservative voice raised for it, from Mr. R. L. Borden down to Mr. Crockett.

Mr. Crockett—You advocate increasing the preference to forty per cent. Mr. Carvell—Most assuredly and earnestly I do. Hon. Mr. Fielding in the negotiations had been too considerate of the manufacturers, and the result was a campaign against the agreement and the Government by the manufacturers, and their friends, the bankers. They had not been touched by the agreement, but their case had been given away by Mr. H. B. Ames, who had said that the agreement stormed the outworks of protection, and the citadel was bound to fall.

CONTROLLED BY MANUFACTURERS.

The Opposition in Parliament were controlled by the manufacturers, who dictated their attitude and would not let them endorse this agreement,

T. B. Hartli chanced Mr. Friday. Mr. on Mr. East o Miss Claud week e stine's Mrs. guest. Mis yester Robin Van cheese week. R. S village F. S Mr an mis good r Miss spent recent Clar where Visi Timm Mr. an M at G. 1 Queen' at J. F

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\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, MARCH 10th, 1911

500 Patterns of new Spring Woolens

READY FOR YOUR
SELECTION

It costs no more to have us make you an "up-to-date Suit than it does for you to wear a "pot-luck" fit.

We guarantee our cloth.

We use the best trimmings made.

When you buy from us you are sure of your fit, and sure to get perfect satisfaction.

Try us.

J. L. BOYES,

Men's Clothing and Hats.

which they knew was an excellent thing for the country. The bankers had said that it would disturb business conditions, and yet the man who headed the Toronto list of eighteen protesters against the agreement was the head of a bank which collected the money of the Canadian people for three per cent. and used it to finance the cotton crop of the United States and to loan at call on New York in millions. While in Canada a loan of \$200 could only be obtained from a bank after a man had got all his friends and relatives to endorse his note, and then the interest rate was high. A paper close to the bankers had sent "an impertinent circular" to members of Parliament in regard to the bank act. Mr. Carvell said that he would make it a point to be at the meeting of the committee when that bill came up, and he would have something to say to the bankers then.

WILL BUILD UP CANADA.

In conclusion Mr. Carvell said that this agreement was a measure which would build up Canada, and where people were now coming in by thousands they would come by tens of thousands. It was a good thing for Canada, and he was going to support it.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WILTON.

T. Rogers moved last week from Hartington to his farm recently purchased from Walton Davy.

Mr. Davy was able to be moved on Friday to his new home in the village. Mr. Townsend, Kepler, has moved on Mrs. Overton Babcock's farm. Mr. Hawley has moved from Camden East on Robert Miller's farm.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Hiram Wesley Huff, auctioneer, at the premises about 2 1/2 miles west of the village of Enterprise, on SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, 1911, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: In the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, more or less, and being composed of the east half of lot number 25 in the 7th concession of the said Township of Camden. The above is a very valuable farm, well improved, and is situated in a splendid locality. Terms of sale: 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitor, and the balance on favorable terms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

T. B. GERMAN,
Vendor's Solicitor,
Napanee, Ontario.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1911.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE by Public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale on FRIDAY, APRIL 7th, 1911, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, being composed of the south half and one-half acres of the north thirty acres of the west half of lot number nineteen, in the second concession of the said Township of Hungerford.

Upon the property is a quantity of valuable timber.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to

JOHN ENGLISH,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated March 7th, 1911.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE- HOLD GOODS AND OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—There will be sold by public

auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1911, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the household goods and effects of the late Hannah Maria Fraser, deceased, consisting of piano, sideboard, bedroom sets, bedding, coal stove (new), etc. Also at the same time and place the following lands, namely: Those parts of lots numbers 15 and 19, in the 2nd concession of the Township of Ernestown, containing 126 acres, more or less, as owned and occupied by the late Hannah M. Fraser, deceased. This farm is situate at Link's Mills. Conditions of sale will be made known at time of sale.

For further particulars enquire of Harvey Miller, one of the Executors, or to the undersigned

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for estate.

SIDNEY CLARK, Auctioneer.

Dated February 27th, 1911.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Luella E. L. Coburn, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 123, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Section 33, and amending acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Luella E. L. Coburn, late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, married woman, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of September, A. D. 1905, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for Clarence M. Warner, administrator of the estate of the said Luella E. L. Coburn, deceased, on or before the 3rd DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1911, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands fully verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 3rd day of April, A. D. 1911, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he has not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

DAFOE & WALLER

Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
Posts, Sash, Doors,
Mouldings, Etc.

AGENTS for Canadian Fairbanks Gas and Marine Engines.

AGENTS for Ruberoid Roofing and Flooring.

FACTORY next to the Big Mill. Phone 14

BOARDERS WANTED—Apply to MRS D. MCLEW, Thomas street. 12b

HOUSES TO RENT—Two desirable houses on Bridge street east. Apply to G. B. JOY. 50

WANTED—A good general servant to do cooking and general housework. Apply to MRS. A. M. SCOUTEN, Thorpe, Ont. 13 a p

FOR SALE—The brick residence on East Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. J. D. Ham. Apply to HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE. 31f

MAPS WANTED of Lennox and Addington, and Frontenac. State style of map and price. Address "ATLAS" Express Office, Napanee. 11-c

HOUSE FOR SALE, with two lots, new house 38 x 24, barn 28 x 24, electric light, hard and soft water, a splendid property at a low price. Apply to M. PIZZARELLO. 11

WANTED—Some good General Purpose Horses, on Piano and Organ deals. We also have some good Second-Hand Organs for sale at a bargain. C. A. WISEMAN, John street, Napanee. 8f

40 FARMS FOR SALE in Napanee and Belleville districts. Many of these are valuable farms, and at right price. Call at once or write for list. We can suit you, and you will save time and money. Also some good town properties. W. G. H. BROWN, Real Estate Opposite Royal Hotel, Napanee.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—300 acres of land, more or less, in the 4th concession of the Township of Camden, at Varty Lake, being the farm of the late George Garrison. There are 2 dwellings and good barns and outbuildings on the premises, and good wells. Also for sale the Hotel Property in the Village of Colebrook. For further particulars apply to Mrs. A. C. Warner, or Mrs. F. S. Wartman, Colebrook; or to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Barristers, Napanee. 46f
Dated October 28th, 1910.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Alice Morris, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 123, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, section 33, and amending acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Alice Morris, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of January, A. D. 1911, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to John English, Esq., Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for

DOXSEE & CO.

Special Attractions
For This Month.

—Don't miss this opportunity.
—Genuine Bargains.
—Just when you need them.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR at a price to clear.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN TOQUES at 38c to clear.

HOSIERY and CASHMERE GLOVES reduced in price.

KID GLOVES, best quality, all we have left—white and black—less than half price.

MILLINERY, Felt Shapes 50c, 75c & \$1

All Trimmed Hats and Materials at a price to clear.

The Leading Millinery House

THE - DOMINION - BANK NAPANEE BRANCH

Capital Paid up..... \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... 5,300,000
Total Deposits by the Public... 49,300,000
Total Assets..... 62,677,820
Travellers and Commercial Letters of Credit issued available throughout the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,
Manager, Napanee Branch.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1864.

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WILTON.

T. Rogers moved last week from Hartington to his farm recently purchased from Walton Davy.

Mr. Davy was able to be moved on Friday to his new home in the village. Mr. Townsend, Kepler, has moved on Mrs. Overton Babcock's farm.

Mr. Hawley has moved from Camden East on Robert Miller's farm.

Miss Grace Asselstine, Napanee, and Claude Asselstine, Kingston, spent the week end at their father's, N. A. Asselstine's.

Mrs. Lawrence, Sydenham, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Burt.

Miss Pearl Switzer went to Napanee yesterday, to take a position in the Robinson Co's millinery.

BELL ROCK.

VanLaven Bros. held their annual cheesemaking in the factory here last week.

R. S. Pomeroy is moving into the village.

F. Snider is moving to Camden East. Mr and Mrs. Snider will be greatly missed here: we are sorry to lose such good neighbors.

Miss Oliva Sanborn, McLean school spent a few day at her home here recently.

Clarence Grant has gone to Hamilton where he has secured a good position.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Timmons, Enterprise, at J. Timmon's; Mr. and Mrs. J. Love, Mountain Grove, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Drew, Long Lake, at G. M. Sanborn's; Mr. C. G. Yorke, Queen's and Miss Edith Yorke, Verona, at J. Pomeroy's.

Your Eyes.

Will receive a severe testing with the March wind and the reflection of sunlight on the snow. Neglect means increased injury. Satisfaction guaranteed with the best in spectacleware at The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

DESERONTO ROAD.

On Friday evening, March 3rd, a very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sager, were a large number of neighbors and friends assembled. The fore part of the evening was spent in games and amusements till 11:30 o'clock when sandwiches, cakes and coffee were served, after which Mrs. Herb. C. File read the following address, and Mr. Allen Oliver made the presentation:

To Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sager Deseronto Road.

Dear Friends,—As the time for your intended removal from our midst approaches we feel that we cannot let you leave without expressing in some way at least the kindly feelings and good wishes of your friends and neighbors. To this end we have assembled at your home to night, on the eve of your departure, to exchange friendly greetings, and spend a social evening together. We will remember, with pleasure in the future, the many pleasant and enjoyable evening we have spent in your home, and trust that the hand of Him who guides and directs all things, may still continue to lead and guide you both in your new home, and that you may never forget the pleasant associations with friends on this road. Please accept this clock as a slight token of respect and esteem and as you look into its face may it ever remind you of your friends on the Napanee Road.

Signed on behalf of your neighbors,
F. H. VANVLACK,
A. KEECH,
ALLEN OLIVER,
ALEX THOMPSON.

How to get a 50 cent Psychine free.

Write to T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, asking for coupon and mention T. B. Wallace, Napanee, as your druggist.

fore the 3rd DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1911, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands fully verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 3rd day of April, A. D. 1911, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he have not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON WARNER & GRANGE,

Solicitors for the said Administrator.
Dated this 20th day of Feb. 1911. 11d

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Catherine Empey, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Section 33, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Catherine Empey, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased who died on or about the 26th day of Dec. A. D. 1910, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Uriah Morley Wilson, Napanee, Ontario, executor of the will and testament of the said Catherine Empey, deceased, on or before the

1st DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1911, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them. And further take notice that after the said 1st day of April, A. D. 1911, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he has not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

U. M. WILSON,

Executor.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1911 13d

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—By Public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale on FRIDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1911, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following lands:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, containing more or less and being composed of that part of lot number thirteen, in the sixth concession of the said township of Fredericksburgh as described in a deed from John Baird to the said George Whittington, dated January 7th, 1876, and registered on December 16th, 1876, as No. 1134, in Book 6, for the said township of Fredericksburgh, and also that portion of land as described in a deed from the said John Baird to the said George Whittington, which deed is dated October 2, 1888, and registered as No. 35 in book 4 for the said township of Fredericksburgh on October 19, 1889, excepting thereout and therefrom in said last mentioned deed the land conveyed by the said George Whittington to the said John Baird, and also excepting thereout and therefrom out of the lands hereinbefore described about one half acre of land on the northeast corner of said lands described as follows: Commencing at a point on the eastern limit of said lot thirteen at a distance northerly from the intersection of the north limit of the travelled road, crossing said lot with the said eastern limit of said lot 1335 links, thence westerly at right angles to the eastern limit of said lot 25 links, thence northerly parallel to the eastern limit of said lot 320 links more or less to the southern boundary of the Napanee River, thence north easterly along the southern boundary of said Napanee River to the eastern limit of said lot, thence southerly along the eastern limit of said lot 300 links more or less to the place of beginning, and also further reserving the right to use the lane to and from the said highway to said half acre of land as the lane now exists, and to the right of way over a lane not less than 20 feet in width adjoining the southerly and westerly sides of said half acre to the river; also all tools and implements necessary for the manufacture of brick and tile upon said lands with all fixtures.

This property is conveniently situated in North Fredericksburgh about one mile from the town of Napanee and adjoins Napanee River. This property is valuable for the manufacture of brick and tile and there is an abundance of material. For further particulars and conditions apply to

JOHN ENGLISH,

Napanee,

Vendors Solicitor.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1911.

House cleaning, papering, painting etc.

We sell everything but the paper at Wallace's Drug Store, and anyway alabastine or musresco is more sanitary than paper. Ask for color cards at our store. Musresco makes a nice finish, you can stop any place and start next day if you like and it will not show the lap. Price 45c a large package at Wallace's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Alice Morris, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, section 33, and amending acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Alice Morris, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of January, A. D. 1911, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to John English, Esq., Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for the executor of the last will and testament of the said Alice Morris, deceased, on or before the 11th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1911, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 11th day of March, A. D. 1911, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they have not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

JOHN ENGLISH, ESQ.,

Solicitor for the said executor.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1911. 10d



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 14th April, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years 6 times per week each way, between Gosport and Napanee from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Gosport, Napanee and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Kingston.

G. C. ANDERSON

Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 27th February, 1911. 12c



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 7th April, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 3 or 6 times per week, on a circular route with Napanee as starting point from the Postmaster General's pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Napanee, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Kingston.

G. C. ANDERSON,

Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 17th February, 1911. 11c

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office, - Winnipeg.

Authorized Capital, \$6,000,000.

Paid Up Capital, \$2,200,000.

DIRECTORS:

President	Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.	
Vice President	Capt Wm. Robinson	
Jas. H. Ashdown	H. T. Champion	Frederick Nation
D. C. Cameron	W. C. Leistikow	Hon. R. P. Roblin

General Manager	Robt. Campbell
Supt of Eastern Branches	V. F. Cronyn

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Special care given to Savings Accounts, which may be opened by depositing \$1.00 and upwards at any Branch

COLLECTIONS—Owing to our numerous Branches throughout Canada we are able to make collections at a minimum cost.

R G. H. TRAVERS, - Manager Napanee Branch.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Manager, Napanee Branch.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER \$10,900,000.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.

Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

Poultry Wanted

LIVE OR DRESSED.

Also - Beef - Hides

Highest Market Price Paid.

FRED WILSON,

Central Meat Market

Canada's Greatest Nurseries

Want a representative for Napanee and surrounding district

The reliability, healthy condition of our stock, as well as truthness to name, must be appreciated by the public or they would not have helped us to increase our business yearly since 1837, the date of our establishment.

Our firm's name lends prestige to our representatives.

Complete line of Nursery Stock for 1911.

Write for full particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

The Fonthill Nurseries,

Toronto, Ont.

ORIGINAL HUNTING WAYS

HOW AUSTRALIAN BLACKS STALK THEIR GAME.

As Hunters They Are Extremely Skillful, and Know the Habits of Game.

"One afternoon when I was quite a small boy living in the heart of the Australian bush," says a writer, "a blackfellow, his wife and their two children were camping near the creek which ran through our farm. They had just arrived and were both tired and hungry."

"So the blackfellow walked down to the edge of the creek and had a look around. Soon he saw a pair of wild turkeys, or bustards, feeding quietly along a wide open space and about 800 yards away. Now, wild turkeys are very good eating, but they are very shy birds and difficult to get near."

"The blackfellow had no gun, but had three boomerangs, four spears, and a club called the nulla nulla. I watched him carefully to see what he would do. He took the three boomerangs and the nulla nulla. Then he broke several branches of a neighboring tree and swam quietly across the creek. On the other side he skirted round the edge of the clearing getting as close to the turkeys as he could under cover."

"I soon lost sight of him and kept my eyes on the turkeys. After about a quarter of an hour I suddenly noticed well out on the clearing a bunch of shrubbery. Watching it carefully, I saw that it was gradually approaching the birds. It never moved except when the birds had

THEIR HEADS DOWN FEEDING

"At last it got so close that the turkeys noticed it; but beyond a good stare they paid no further attention to it. Nearer and nearer it approached until it was only about twenty yards away. Then with a jump that made me start the blackfellow sprang up from behind the boughs and, running in to the birds, threw his boomerang at them. He seemed to hit both of them, but one flew away all the same. The other one, however, was disabled, and the blackfellow soon finished it off with his club."

"It is the fashion to speak contemptuously of the intellect of the Australian blacks; certainly in some respects they are very deficient. I never met one, for example, that could count more than five, and most of them can only count up to three. But, as hunters they are extremely skilful, very patient, and possessed of a great fund of knowledge regarding the habits of the game they pursue."

"I have seen them catch ducks in much the same manner as the turkey was caught. The hunter, with a bundle of reeds, or other aquatic vegetation, slips quietly into the edge of the lake or lagoon or river, and either wades or swims, with the vegetation on his head, noiselessly up to the ducks. Then, one after another he quietly but swiftly

PULLS THEM UNDER WATER, where he strangles them and attaches them to his belt.

"It would be thought that the ducks would either call out or flap their wings and so alarm their

fly up and, as is their invariable custom, follow along the course of the creek, but about 100 yards or so in the air.

"Soon they come toward where the net is waiting. Just at the proper time the blackfellow who is hidden in the reeds gives the loud, shrill cry of the duck hawk, at the same time hurling his boomerang into the air. Like so many arrows the terrified ducks dive down for the shelter of the trees and dart along only a few feet above the water."

"At the same time the net rises in front of them, and they dash into it. Sometimes the whole flock of a dozen or more is caught at once, and it is rarely that the strategem is altogether unsuccessful."

PAGEANT OF THE EMPIRE.

King's subjects Will be Able to Tour all Britain.

The Empire in the making is a phrase often used, and perhaps little understood, but one may catch a little of its meaning at the Crystal Palace, London, where the Festival of Empire is now being built up. Mr. Frank Lascelles, the master builder of the pageant, showed the writer something of the glories of the scheme that will furnish the chief attraction of the year to millions of the King's subjects from all parts of the world.

With the aid of a miniature railway one will be able to make a tour of the whole Empire. Already there are crude outlines of the chief towns and buildings of India, South Africa and Australia. Far down in the grounds below the terrace there are growing the Canadian Parliament Buildings, at present but an outline of woodwork. The treasure to be shown will be worth seeing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has cabled the Canadian Government's assent to the spending of \$350,000 on the Canadian section. The De Beers Company will lend several million dollars worth of diamonds to add to the sparkling brilliancy of the South African section. As for India, one of King Edward's last acts was to go through his collection of Indian trophies, and select some of the most remarkable, to be exhibited in the Indian section. As a pageant, the festival will be still more ambitious than the original plan. In addition to the tableaux representing the history of London—to be presented by 12,000 Londoners—there are to be pageants representing scenes from the history of the colonies. Those who took part in the scene of the Tercentenary of Canada, enacted before King George on the Plains of Abraham, will reproduce it before an Empire audience. A scene of South African history will be given by the men and women who acted it before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, under the shadow of Table Mountain. The Delhi Durbar of 1857 will be reproduced by Indian visitors; and other colonial visitors will take their part in historical tableaux of Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand.

PLAGUE HAS TERRIFIED THEM

A German Tradition Gives Royalty Some Concern.

Superstitious persons see in the breaking off of the German Crown

KING GEORGE'S FINANCES

MANY CLERKS ARE NEEDED TO CONDUCT BUSINESS.

Royal Income is Administered With Great Care and Attention to Small Details.

Those who imagine that King George, like the monarch one reads of in fairy stories, has only to dip his hands into a bag of gold whenever he desires to possess himself of anything, would be sadly disillusioned if they could but enter the office of the keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, the old-fashioned title of the King's chief accountant.

In the days of his predecessors, the Georges, the Royal finances were conducted in a very go-as-you-please fashion, with the result that when Queen Victoria came to the throne everything was in a state of considerable confusion. The process of straightening out the Royal finances was a lengthy and tedious operation. Some of the tradesmen's bills had not been paid for years; some had been overpaid; and the labor of going into these petty details and settling accounts was enormous.

It was really only when, on the death of Queen Victoria, King Edward took matters personally in hand that a thoroughly satisfactory settlement was arrived at. All the Royal investments were carefully examined, and, on the advice of experienced financiers, many changes were made. The Royal properties were revalued, and the pictures, books, china, furniture and jewels, the personal property of the Sovereign, were scheduled by a professional appraiser.

An office, run on up-to-date business lines, was instituted to deal with the revenue and expenditure, the staff of clerks was augmented, and the books were kept on more elaborate lines and periodically balanced. As a natural consequence, when King George, who is himself exceedingly accurate, businesslike and methodical, came to look into matters he found, unlike his Royal father, that everything was in apple-pie order.

The Office of the Keeper of the Privy Purse is no light one. The duties are many and varied. The Royal estates are numerous and of considerable extent, and a whole army of work people of various grades are employed. At Sandringham, Windsor, and Balmoral there are gardeners, coachmen, footmen, farm hands, gamekeepers, beaters, motor and electric light mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, dairy maids, locksmiths, tailors, grooms, wagoners, forest rangers, veterinary surgeons, hydraulic engineers, and a veritable army of miscellaneous workers, who may be conveniently included in the all-embracing term, "old men." No account is taken here of the purely domestic servants, who alone form a miniature army. The wages and pensions of this huge body occupy the attention of several clerks.

MANY PURCHASES.

Then there is the purchase of live stock, seeds, roots, agricultural and farm machinery, dairy fittings, electrical supplies uniforms and liveries, farm and garden requirements, and a thousand and one

the simple reason that he scarcely ever requires cash for his own personal use. An order is issued for everything his Majesty may want, and the account is officially paid by the Paymaster of the Household, the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, or the Treasurer of the Board of Green Cloth. The Lord Steward, the chief of the latter office, looks after the general expenditure of the Royal palaces, the Royal stables and garages, and the Gentleman of the Cellar who has control of the wines and spirits—no light task, for the tastes of the various Royal and distinguished personages who are constantly being entertained differ greatly, and have to be considered and provided for.

COSTLY UNIFORMS.

Probably the most costly item of the privy purse is that of uniforms. The King holds high rank in so many naval and military forces, foreign as well as British, that the provision of the necessary uniforms, some of which are exceedingly ornate, elaborate and costly, runs into a great deal of money. Royal gifts, ranging from the scarf pins and other articles of jewelry, which are given to the minor officials, to the elaborate gifts which it is customary to send at Christmas and on birthdays to foreign sovereigns and the innumerable relatives and connections of the Royal family, must necessarily represent a very considerable sum in the course of every twelve months. The King is a great reader, and English and foreign books, periodicals and newspapers form an important item under the heading of "Domestic Expenditure." Cigars were a somewhat considerable item in the late King's expenditure, but King George is a very moderate smoker, and rarely indulges in anything but a cigarette. When the King pays a visit to a foreign court or a private house there is a graduated scale of "tips," which often amount to a large sum. Subscriptions to various societies and institutions, to charitable funds, and contributions to hospitals, homes and schools of one sort and another naturally reach a huge total, for the King has not only continued the multitudinous gifts of his Royal father, but, in quite a number of cases, has considerably augmented them.

BEDS OF IVORY AND SILVER.

Whole Fortunes are Spent in Bed Chambers.

Nowadays bedsteads are comparatively cheap, and \$100 is considered a big price for even a rich man to spend on a couch, but, occasionally, however, a millionaire will expend a few hundreds or thousands of dollars on the furnishing of his bed chamber, and he will not be satisfied unless the bedstead equals in splendor the bedsteads to be found in the world's royal palaces.

A rich London woman a year or two ago spent over \$50,000 in furnishing her bed chamber. The carpet—a wonderful, hand-tied, purple axminster—cost \$7,500.

The chairs and other furniture are of solid, carved ivory, with ebony and gold inlay. The toilet fittings are of oriental alabaster and cost some hundreds of pounds.

When the German Empress once visited the Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, a room was placed at her disposal which contained a bedstead

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river, and either wades or swims, with the vegetation on his head, noiselessly up to the ducks. Then, one after another he quietly but swiftly

PULLS THEM UNDER WATER, where he strangles them and attaches them to his belt.

"It would be thought that the ducks would either call out or flap their wings and so alarm their mates; but the blackfellow does his work so smartly that the duck is underneath the water before it has time to do anything.

"The kangaroo is stalked in quite a different and rather a peculiar manner. Finding where there is a kangaroo, feeding alone if possible, the blackfellow crawls in as close as he can to him. His weapons this time are two spears. When there is no more cover he waits until the kangaroo has its head down and is nibbling the grass. Then he stands up beside a tree and in full view of the kangaroo but absolutely motionless.

"The kangaroo looks up, but seeing nothing moving, resumes feeding. The blackfellow then takes a few slow and very cautious steps toward the animal, dragging his two spears carefully through the grass with his toes. The moment the kangaroo stops feeding he becomes immovable, standing, with his hands at his side, like a thin black stump.

"This strategy goes on for perhaps twenty minutes, at the end of which the blackfellow is probably within ten yards of his prey. Then,

LIKE A LIGHTNING FLASH, he bends for his spears, and one after the other they are flung quivering into the flanks of the kangaroo. The animal bounds off, but the blackfellow follows confidently, as he knows that before the second mile is covered the kangaroo will be exhausted.

"This is the usual way in which the kangaroo was taken. Occasionally, however, it was killed with a boomerang. The kangaroo has a very thin skull, and if the boomerang hits it on the head it drops instantly.

"The boomerangs I have been mentioning do not return to their owners, as boomerangs are so often stated to do. Boomerangs used for killing game or in war just go for the object aimed at; and whether they hit or miss they never come back, but end their course just like any other missile. The returning boomerang is really a toy, and is specially constructed. It is made and used by the same blackfellow that uses the game and war boomerang.

NETTING DUCKS.

"Perhaps the most ingenious of all their schemes is the manner in which they net ducks. A creek is chosen which has, as creeks usually do, short bushy trees along its banks. Between two of these trees, on opposite sides, the blacks stretch their light, home-made net, at a height of ten or fifteen feet above the water. The net is managed by two blackfellows, one on each side of the stream, who have hold of the top controlling cord. Until the critical time the net is allowed to sag well down.

"A few yards down the creek a third blackfellow is concealed in the reeds. Two or three others then make a detour of perhaps a mile or more and strike the creek again. Then they wait back along the creek toward the net. At once whatever ducks are on the creek

in historical tableaux of New and old land, Australia and New Zealand.

PLAGUE HAS TERRIFIED THEM

A German Tradition Gives Royalty Some Concern.

Superstitious persons see in the breaking off of the German Crown Prince's voyage a sign of the intervention of Providence. There is a Hohenzollern tradition that a great plague will some day carry off a junior member of the family. This, to many persons, means the heir. Hitherto as plagues never extend to the German Empire, the tradition has been regarded as foolish. It was a subject of joke with the Emperor Frederick. When the Kaiser was a child his parents and tutors used to talk of "the great plague which will carry you off" in the sense in which English nurses threaten children with giants and ogres. Some persons interpreted "great plague" to mean foreign invasion, an earthquake, or other national calamity, but hardly anyone associated it with an epidemic. The fact that plague has broken out at Harbin, which is directly on the route the Crown Prince would have traveled home via Manchuria and Siberia, delights persons who believe in legends and prophecies. The Prince's return, they hold, was indispensable to his safety. Germans who know the Crown Prince declare that he will be very dissatisfied with the decision to recall him. He is not at all nervous as regards illness, but is keenly sensitive to criticism, and would probably have preferred to take the risk and complete the voyage as planned.

STRAWBERRIES 1s. 3d. EACH.

Never More Than 12 lbs. of Fruit in London Market at One Time.

Strawberries from English hot-houses have been selling at Covent Garden at 1s. 3d. each berry. They came from the Worthing district, and not more than a dozen pounds of them have been on the market at one time.

"The English strawberry season has begun," a well-known fruit salesman at Covent Garden told the London Daily Mirror recently.

"From now onwards, if we have any sun at all, there will be a steady, though strictly limited, supply. Hot-house strawberries, though they are grown under glass, require sun to ripen them.

"They have been fetching 10s. a punnet for the last two days. Each punnet, a little open basket, contains eight strawberries, so that the price per berry works out at 1s. 3d. each.

"Their quality is good, and so is their color, but not their size, while not small, can best be described as moderate. An increased, but not large, supply will be coming in now for the next few weeks. The berries are only waiting for a little sun.

"The price really depends on what the public will pay. Now that Parliament is sitting, and people are in town, the demand for strawberries will be rather bigger, and that will neutralize the cheapening effects of the somewhat larger supply."

Love letters should always be written on a slate.

domestic servants, who alone form a miniature army. The wages and pensions of this huge body occupy the attention of several clerks.

MANY PURCHASES.

Then there is the purchase of live stock, seeds, roots, agricultural and farm machinery, dairy fittings, electrical supplies uniforms and liveries, farm and garden requirements, and a thousand and one things. Building operations, the painting and decorating of Sandringham House and the cottages and buildings on the estate, the glass houses, stables, drains, and other matters associated therewith, are complicated items which necessitate much clerical labor. The supply of provisions, coal, fuel, oil, cattle foods and medicines is another department; and there are the innumerable private expenses of the Royal children, the purchase of books, newspapers, clothing, seats at the theatre, and travelling expenses may be quoted as representative items. Contributions to charitable institutions, money gifts to deserving persons, and presents to foreign royalties, have to be reckoned with, and in addition there are, of course, many outgoings of a purely personal character.

Rates, taxes, and gas and water have to be paid, and the King pays rent for more than one portion of his estates in the North.

The Royal income is derived from the allowance which the country makes, the revenue from the Duchy of Lancaster from rents derived from buildings on the Royal estates, from investments, which are naturally known to a very few, from the sale of live stock, and from various sums which Queen Victoria, who was possessed of considerable business ability, "tied up" in various ways during her lifetime, for the use of her children and grandchildren.

CLOSE ATTENTION.

The efficient administration of the considerable sums included under these heads naturally demands close attention, great ability and perfect accuracy. The bookkeeping in the Royal accountant's office is as elaborate as that of a bank. The books are audited at regular intervals and balance sheets periodically prepared. As showing the exactness with which even small matters are attended to, it may be mentioned that Prince Henry, who is at a school at Broadstairs, is allowed sixpence a week pocket money, which is regularly transmitted to him.

A good deal of money used to be spent on the items "Wines and spirits." King Edward had the Royal cellars cleaned out and rearranged; much wine was sold, and the accounts put on a businesslike footing. King George, who is exceedingly temperate, will no doubt see that the item is kept as low as possible consistent with the demands of Royal hospitality.

The Royal Cash is kept at more than one bank. Ordinary accounts are paid by warrant or cheque. The warrants are made payable on the Royal estates, at local banks, and so forth—and the necessary cash is supplied to meet these. Cheques are also drawn on the Bank of England and on Coutts' Bank, but many accounts are paid in banknotes and gold. The King has a private account at an old-fashioned bank, and he signs his cheques "George" in good bold hand. As a matter of fact, however, he rarely signs a cheque, for

pet—a wonderful, hand-tied, purple axminster—cost \$7,500.

The chairs and other furniture are of solid, carved ivory, with ebony and gold inlay. The toilet fittings are of oriental alabaster and cost some hundreds of pounds.

When the German Empress once visited the Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, a room was placed at her disposal which contained a bedstead constructed entirely of solid silver. The curtains which surrounded it were of Oriental material and design, heavily embroidered with gold.

The Shah of Persia possesses one of the finest bed chambers in existence. Its suite of furniture is manufactured from ivory, and inlaid with gold and precious stones. The curtains and curtain hangings are of the finest Brussels net, interwoven with silk.

The chief d'oeuvre of the whole apartment is the bedstead, composed entirely of crystal, and delicately chased fountains on the sides eject jets of scented water at the will of the occupant.

In the French state collection of furniture there is a Masonic bedstead surrounded by a large canopy. It is of extraordinary height and is ornamented with some of the most delicate carving it is possible for the hand of man to turn out. The French government refused \$75,000 for it.

ROYAL CAMP IN INDIA.

Splendid Camp Will be Provided for Residence by King.

The Allahabad Pioneer states that the King-Emperor, during his stay in Delhi, will not occupy Circuit House, but will go into camp, the idea of a splendid royal camp appealing to popular imagination.

Motor cars and taxicabs, the journal adds, are likely to be more in evidence than horsed carriages, thus obviating the difficulty of the management of wheeled traffic which arose at the Curzon durbar.

Steps have already been taken to induce the Calcutta and Bombay companies to send several hundred taxicabs to Delhi. Communication between the different camps will be by circular railway trains running at short intervals.

The programme of the royal tour in India at the end of this and the beginning of next year will include a big game shooting trip when his Majesty visits Nepal.

The royal party leaves England about December 12, and, according to present arrangements, travel overland to the Mediterranean to take steamer for Bombay.



RESPONSIBILITIES OF A

SCOTT'S SENSE OF HUMOR

A CHINAMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF ABERDEEN.

Former Student at Aberdeen University Gives Appreciation of People.

There is a very interesting appreciation of Scotsmen by a Chinaman in the World's Chinese Students' Journal. It gives the "Impressions of Aberdeen" of Siow Thy Lee, who was a student at Aberdeen University.

"Aberdeen, like Oxford or Cambridge, is a seat of learning," he writes. "It is strange to note that the university is very little known among foreigners, more especially among us in the Straits and in China.

"The Aberdonians have a very peculiar mode of speech, which could not escape the observation of a stranger; in fact, some foreigners often remark that it is much like singing.

RECOMMENDS COUNTRY.

"I must say that no foreigner could spend any length of time in Aberdeen, or in Scotland generally, without being impressed by the wonderful hospitality. The sense of humor is wonderfully keen, and one cannot help noticing this, as it is to be found in practically all classes alike. I have particularly noticed that all Scotsmen—rich and poor alike—have a unit of heart. Though their opinions may differ, they all strive to do their best for the welfare of their country and the people. The sense of duty in which every citizen of a country has a share is deeply carved in the heart of every Scotsman. Not only are they busy and practical, but are more tactful and dignified. The common sense, the serious way they look at life, and their amazing self-centredness and self-confidence.

MODELS OF POLITENESS.

"I have also noticed that a good thing in the Scottish character is its independence, and this is shown by the industrial population in habits of life.

"In a company of strangers you would think that the Scotsman was deaf, for his eyes never wander from the table or newspaper. He would say that it was impolite to overhear a conversation to which he was not invited. In short, he is always cold and reserved.

"Moreover, I was told that Scotsmen were well trained in their manners; they are said to be the best type of men from whom people that are not well acquainted with manners can learn. Whether this credit may rightly be put to them I do not know, but the general impression I have here is that the average Scotsman knows always and everywhere exactly what to do and how to do it. He never seems to hesitate, and makes no fuss about his doings. It is, I think, also, a fairly general impression in the east that the Scotsman—the term in this respect also includes the English—keeps himself aloof, reserved, cautious of making or accepting advances towards acquaintanceship. This may arise either out of pride or shyness.

NOVEL CONCRETE BARN.

Gain in Space and Convenience by Making it 12 Sided.

A large concrete barn, one of the oddest and yet most practical in the country, is that recently built by M. S. Yoder on his farm at Shipshewana, Ind. In order to secure the greatest amount of interior space with the least amount of material a twelve sided structure was erected, which makes the ground plan roughly circular.

The walls are made of concrete, 30 feet high, reinforced with 118 rods of heavy wire fencing, says the Cement Age, and in addition to this a large amount of scrap iron was used to reinforce the walls at the doors and windows. Most of the latter material was bought from junk dealers.

The main entrance to this barn is over a bridge and eight feet or so above the ground, and this bridge is also constructed of steel and concrete. The ground floor is of cement and the stalls are arranged on either side of a central driveway.

There are many novel ideas worked out in this barn, among them labor saving devices for watering and feeding the stock and cleaning out the manure. A hay track, 30 feet in diameter, is known as the merry go round, as it is fitted up with a hay carrying device which hoists the hay to any desired height and takes it to any part of the barn. This is operated by an engine in the little house by the bridge.

Modern ideas for ventilating and heating are used, and it is possible to keep the air pure by means of a ventilator at the top of the dome. As this is 53 feet from the floor it acts like a tall chimney. There are thirty-one windows in the barn, which are all of the same dimension, 12 inch by 22 inch glass, and four lights to a sash.

A novelty in cement construction is the absence of wooden window and door frames, the sashes fitting into the cement as the frames were moulded, with holes for the bolts, which keep them in place. The barn encloses as much floor space as a rectangular building 40 by 72 feet, making a saving of 32 feet of wall by using the twelve sided shape. The cost was \$17.80, but that figure does not include the owner's labor or the material coming from the farm.

AN INDUSTRIOUS QUEEN.

Queen Mary Trains Her Children Habits of Beneficence.

In the cause of charity Queen Mary of England is most generous. But she does not waste her energy or give way to mere sentiment, declares a writer in the North American Review. Herself an industrious worker, the Queen is ever anxious to see that proper attention to sewing is given in the schools, and in many ways she has assisted in encouraging the art of needlework.

As Duchess of York, she provided the means for building a room at the village homes for little girls at Addlestone, where the rescued children as they grow up are taught to make their own outfits for service.

The Queen makes crochet woollen garments for poor children at the

SECRET OF ANCIENT METAL

EARLY EMPLOYMENT OF THE BRONZE FOUNDERS.

Figures of Indian Divinities Testify to the Existence of Its Employment.

According to old records the art of bronze casting was introduced into Siam by the Chinese in the eleventh century. However, bronze has been known throughout Indo-China since earliest times, as shown by the finds of bronze hatchets and arrowheads in limestone caves and other places of deposit of prehistoric remains. Ancient bronze figures of Indian divinities and of the Buddha testify to the early employment of the bronze founders in these cults in Siam.

Figures of the Buddha are found in the north of Siam in great numbers on the sites of ancient temples which have been crumbling for centuries, leaving the majestic bronze figures standing inclosed by great forest trees, and for worshippers only the wild beasts of the jungle. The interesting point about these figures is the perfect condition of the bronze after centuries of exposure to a tropical sun and rains.

This bronze is called by the natives samrit—the perfect or auspicious alloy—and its composition for a long time

REMAINED A MYSTERY,

until a few years ago the formula was discovered by Major Gerni in an old Siamese manuscript belonging to the late King, of which the following is a translation, with remarks by the major:

"Take twelve ticals, one tical equal to one-half ounce avoirdupois weight of pure tin, melt it at a slow fire, avoiding bringing it to red hot. Pour two ticals' weight of in a mold, forming it into a bar. Take one catty in weight (80 ticals) of refined copper and melt it. Then gradually incorporate with it the amalgam, keeping in the meantime the fused mass well stirred.

"When this has been done, throw into the crucible a sufficient quantity of ashes obtained from the stems of the bua-pok (terrestrial lotus) creeper, so as to cover the molten metal. Remove the dross with an iron ladle; the metal remaining is samrit bronze. According to this recipe the proportion of the ingredients employed in the manufacture of the alloy in question thus proves to be: 85.11 copper, 12.76 tin and 2.13 quicksilver. A late qualitative analysis shows that this alloy also contains traces of

GOLD, SILVER AND IRON."

One of the best known statues of the Buddha cast of samrit bronze may be seen in the City of Pitsanuloke, Siam. This figure dates from the beginning of the eleventh century, and ranks among the most beautiful objects of art that the Siamese have ever produced.

Samrit bronze was also used in old days for casting vessels and implements for sacred uses, and was supposed to be endowed with mystic qualities.

The art of casting bronze Buddha still forms quite a home industry in Siam.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG GIVERS

THE LEADING PHILANTHROPISTS OF LAST YEAR.

Andrew Carnegie Leads With Total of \$20,516,000—Rockefeller Second.

Andrew Carnegie leads among the year's givers with the sum total of \$20,516,000, counting in his \$10,000,000 peace gift of December, at its market value when made, \$11,500,000. Mr. Carnegie's next largest gift of \$3,500,000 was made to the Carnegie Technology Schools in Pittsburgh. This was the manner in which Pittsburgh's philanthropist celebrated his seventy-fifth anniversary, he previously having given \$20,000,000 to found the same institute, including a library, museum and concert hall.

Of Mr. Carnegie's 1910 philanthropies, \$3,000,000 was distributed among 10 cities (including Pittsburgh) for the benefit of their public school teachers, who are relieved from want in their old age by proper pensioning. Colleges throughout America (but in most cases the smaller and poorer ones) benefited by another million, while libraries and general charities received the remainder. Mr. Carnegie in the last ten years has returned to the people through his philanthropies approximately \$200,000,000.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Mr. Carnegie's latest gift was announced Dec. 14—\$11,500,000, for the cause of universal peace.

John D. Rockefeller's donations for the past year amount to \$15,132,000, making him the second largest gift giver of the 12 months. This is counting in the \$10,000,000 that he gave to the University of Chicago in December, fulfilling his original intention of giving that seat of learning \$35,000,000.

The leader in the year's bequest by will was Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, Mass., whose great fortune of \$10,000,000 was left to Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in 1848.

WYMAN GIFT THIRD.

The Wyman gift was the third largest of the year. The fourth largest was made by the United States Steel Corporation, which dedicated \$8,000,000 to the establishment of a fund with which its superannuated and disabled employees might be pensioned. This fund has been consolidated with the \$4,000,000 fund created by Andrew Carnegie when he sold his holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation. The new fund, therefore, will amount to \$12,000,000 and will be known as "The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund."

Henry Curtiss Elliott, a mine owner, who was killed by a snowslide in Alaska, January 4, left his fortune of \$2,000,000 for a home for friendless children in Chicago.

David Rankin, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, is a conspicuous giver of the year. In order that he may die poor, Mr. Rankin has given his fortune of \$3,000,000 to the support of the Rankin School of Mechanical Trades.

rate, and makes no fuss about its doings. It is, I think, also, a fairly general impression in the east that the Scotsman—the term in this respect also includes the English—keeps himself aloof, reserved, cautious of making or accepting advances towards acquaintanceship. This may arise either out of pride or shyness.

SCOT A DELIGHTFUL HOST.

"At home the Scotsman is a most gracious and delightful host. He is at once the servant, and knows how to please his guest.

"In the railway service the civility of the guards and porters, the neatness and carefulness, and the quiet energy of the drivers and firemen is notable. In the east railway engines always show a lack of care, and things look very confused and disordered. In Scotland, as in England, they are bright and clean. That shows a workman's pride in his work and its instruments. It is the man with the clean engine who is going to succeed in life."

POWER OF LIGHTNING.

Ordinary Stroke Could Drive Battleship at Top Speed.

Frequently surprise is expressed at the effect of a stroke of lightning which splinters a large tree or wrecks a tall chimney, but if the enormous power developed by an ordinary stroke of lightning is taken into consideration, the wonder will be that the effect is so small.

Scientists estimate that an "ordinary" stroke of lightning is of 50,000 horse-power—that is force sufficient to drive the largest battleship ever built at top speed. The lightning stroke, however, travels at a speed of 186,000 miles per second. We think we see a stroke of lightning, but as a matter of fact, what we see is only the memory of a flash. The electrical current has been absorbed by the earth long before we are conscious of having seen the flash. A person struck by a direct flash would never see it.

The average electromotive force of a "bolt" of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts and the current is 14,000,000 amperes. In such a "bolt" there is energy equal to 2,450,000 volts, or 3,284,182 horse-power. Some day a wizard will arise who will capture and bind a "bolt" of lightning and with it turn all the wheels of a great city.

The time required for the discharge of a "bolt" of lightning is about one twenty-thousandth of a second.



ES OF A FAMILY MAN.—Life.

As Duchess of York, she provided the means for building a room at the village homes for little girls at Addlestone, where the rescued children as they grow up are taught to make their own outfits for service.

The Queen makes crochet woollen garments for poor children at the rate of sixty a year, and on being asked how she could possibly make so large a number, replied:

"I have always one of the little petticoats on hand in each of my sitting-rooms, and I take it up whenever I have a few spare minutes; then in the evenings my husband reads to me and I work, and get through a good deal."

Some of these garments find their way to mother's meetings, and the youngest baby present is the happy possessor of the royal gift, which is usually placed in a glass bookcase or cupboard, and shown by the proud mother to admiring friends and neighbors.

The father of one of these fortunate babies was unexpectedly driving a carriage in which the King, then Prince of Wales, was seated. On returning home the man said to his wife:

"As I was driving his royal highness I said to myself, 'Ah, sir, you little know that my wife has a portrait of your wife and a petticoat for our baby of her own making hanging up in our parlor bookcase.'"

The royal children are trained by their mother in the same habits of beneficence and self-forgetfulness, and last year Princess Mary sent into the London section of the Needlework Guild one hundred articles of her own making and collecting.

WONDERFUL NEW SERUM.

Discovery Can Detect a Mummy's Blood.

Dr. Uhlenhuth's new test for human blood is so delicately sensitive that the blood of an Egyptian mummy thousands of years old responded to it.

The test has just been applied in England for the first time in connection with the recent Clapham murder, stains on the suspected murderer's clothes, which he declares were only spatters of paint, proved to be human blood.

A rabbit is inoculated with human blood, and after a time the serum taken from the rabbit supplies the material for the test. When a stain suspected to be human blood is to be tested it is scraped off and dropped in a test tube. Or if the material stained is linen, the threads are separated, placed in a saline solution for awhile to give them the needed density, and dropped in the test tube. Then the serum from the rabbit is added and if there is even a trace of human blood present a milk ring forms in the tube almost immediately.

Serums from a horse, sheep, pig, dog and ox can be obtained by the same method, but when diluted human blood is added to one of these the liquid remains clear; no milky ring forms.

This adds even to the great value of Uhlenhuth's test. Under certain conditions the older tests did not distinguish between human blood and that of an ox, say. Uhlenhuth's method seems to identify human blood with absolute certainty.

Samrit bronze was also used in old days for casting vessels and implements for sacred uses, and was supposed to be endowed with mystic qualities.

The art of casting bronze Buddhas still forms quite a home industry in Siam. The method followed is to mold a figure in clay and coat it with wax, then apply a coating of clay; the wax is melted by the application of heat and the molten metal poured on; when cold, the mold is broken and the figure cleaned and polished. In the temples of Bangkok may be seen many fine specimens of modern statues of the Buddha, which compare favorably with similar art of other countries.

RESULTS OF DUST AND FILTH.

Cures for These Lies in Prevention of Dust Formation.

The evil results of dust and filth in our streets is well known to sanitarians, but not to the public. The bad effects arise from the inhalation of infectious and non-infectious dust. The non-infectious dust has a bad effect on the nasal and pulmonary passages by reason of its irritating qualities. The composition of dust in cities is ashes and house sweepings, manure, powdered asphalt, earth, plaster, soot, garbage, etc. The prevalence of the causes of dust is greater now than at any previous time. The results of the inhalation of this dust are nasopharyngeal irritation, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, asthma, bronchitis, pulmonary congestion and edema. Physical deterioration is shown by cough dyspnea and other signs. There is a predisposition to tuberculosis and pneumonia, which is aided by the inhalation of germs of these diseases present in the dust from expectoration.

The house fly acts as a carrier of infection from dust. The intestines may be infected from typhoid bacilli, colon bacillus, etc. The automobile has increased the amount and spread of dust. The cure of these evils lies in prevention of formation of dust by wet sweepings, watering, oiling roads, vacuum cleaning, etc.

VIENNA UNHAPPY TOWN.

Suicide Record Extremely High in Austrian Capital.

Austria's capital continues to maintain its unenviable notoriety for the number of suicides. The figures just published for last year are the highest ever recorded. Altogether no fewer than 587 persons took their own lives in Vienna, 405 being men and 182 women. In addition to these there were 891 attempted suicides, of which 499 were by men and 392 by women. The total number of suicides and attempts averages almost exactly four a day for the year.

April and November showed the largest number of suicides, fifty-nine and fifty-eight respectively. The majority of the victims either found or sought death by hanging; next came shooting, drowning, poison and throwing themselves out of windows. The oldest victim was a man of 90, and the youngest a boy of 12. Both threw themselves out of windows.

Women would keep their figures better if they were not so prone to turn around.

friendless children in Chicago.

David Rankin, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, is a conspicuous giver of the year. In order that he may die poor, Mr. Rankin has given his fortune of \$3,000,000 to the support of the Rankin School of Mechanical Trades.

By the will of Thomas Murdock, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, who died December 5, 1909, his estate of \$2,500,000 is left to the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

Charles Francis Wright of Brookline, Massachusetts, who died September 27, 1909, left the bulk of his estate of \$2,100,000 to be divided between the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children of Boston, and the Free Hospital for Women of Brookline. Mr. Wright's will provides that a fund of \$7,000 be set aside for the care of his horses and dogs, and \$25,000 to be distributed among his household servants.

The gifts to Columbia University during the year amounted to \$2,357,979. The National Council of the Congregational Church collected for foreign missions \$1,225,000.

LEADING WOMEN GIVERS.

The leader among the women givers for the year is not one whose name is prominent in the philanthropic world. She is Mrs. Amanda W. Reid of Portland, Ore., who donated \$2,000,000 to her native city, to establish a college to be known as the Reid Institute.

Mrs. Mary Hunt Loomis, prominent in Chicago for half a century, left her estate of \$1,250,000 to the Loomis Institute of Windsor, Connecticut, which was founded by the family of Mrs. Loomis' husband.

This splendid list of million-dollar benefactions is completed by Mrs. Harriet Coles of New York City, widow of the late John B. Coles. The bulk of her estate reverts to the Female Guardian Society of New York City, and the Presbyterian Hospital of the same city receive \$75,000 to found a bed in perpetuity.

The two largest givers in the class just below the \$1,000,000 mark were Mrs. Mary A. Mason of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Martha R. Hunt, who died in Somerville, Mass., March 15.

The above are only a few of the largest givers. Those who have given smaller, but still munificent sums, are numbered by the *Standard*.

THE LAST TOLL-GATE.

London (England) may soon lose its only remaining toll-gate, situated at Dulwich. Toll-bars originated as early as 1200 in London, when one was put up at St. Giles to take toll of all traffic going to Temple Bar. In 1346 one was established at Holborn Inn-lane to defray the cost of the road thence to Martin's-lane, Aldersgate. Turnpikes were set up about London in great numbers in 1663. Their destruction began in 1823, when twenty-seven were swept away, an additional eighty-one being demolished about North London in July, 1864, and sixty-one in South London the following year.

Hob—"Would you like to see women voters at the polls?" Nob—"Yes, indeed. At the North and South Poles."

For tea
you can't beat

LIPTON'S TEA

3 KILLED AND 7 INJURED

Natural Gas Explosion Dashed Several Workmen to Death.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: Without warning, and with a roar that could be heard for miles, a terrific explosion wrecked a penstock at the power-house of the Ontario Power Company, Queen Victoria Park, on Friday morning, killing three men instantly and seriously wounding seven others. Dead: David Henderson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; William Orchard, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Charles M'Gonigle, Tonawanda, N. Y. Injured: Henry Byron, Merriton, crushed about the head and face, probably internally injured; Lewis Fluellin, this city, minor bruises about the body, severely scratched face; John Otto, Niagara Falls, N. Y., badly bruised face and body;

Robert Moran, this city, left side and face bruised; Peter McKinnon, head and shoulders bruised; James Nelson, Buffalo, left arm and side injured, face badly bruised; George Garvey, this city, severely injured and thought to be internally hurt.

General Superintendent Hugh H. Wilson stated that the loss aside from the fatalities would be trifling, possibly not exceeding \$5,000. He said that so far as could be ascertained at the present time, the explosion was due to a leaking gas pipe. There is a small gas line within the penstock for heating purposes and it is thought that gas escaping from the pipe produced the fatal combustion.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA

United States Government Proposes a Big Scheme.

A despatch from Washington says: The Taft Administration sprang a large surprise on Friday in connection with Canadian relations by proposing co-operation with Canada for the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence, thus making ocean ports of lake cities in both countries, and reducing freight rates to the great advantage of the people of the interior. The proposal came in the form of a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives early on Friday forenoon by Senator-elect Townsend of Michigan, following a long conference with President Taft on Thursday night.

The resolution for the first time makes public that it is the desire of the Administration to open the great lakes to ships of the largest size. It is drawn in such terms, apparently, as to seek to enlist the support of Congress before this important step is negotiated by the executive end of the Government.

FOUND MURDERED IN ROAD.

Commercial Traveler Meets Terrible Fate in Nicolet County.

A despatch from Quebec says: Maurice Plouffe, a commercial traveler, was found on Friday night murdered in the roadway between St. Celestin and St. Leonard, in

WATERHOUSE FOUND INSANE.

Montreal Man Who Beat His Wife to Death.

A despatch from Montreal says: Incarceration in a criminal lunatic asylum is to be the lot of Thomas Waterhouse, who, having been committed to take his trial in the King

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Mar. 7.—Flour—Winter wheat 90 per cent. patents \$3.20 to \$3.25 at seaboard. Manitoba flours—First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90, and strong bakers', \$4.70, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 96½¢, Bay ports; No. 2 Northern, 94¢, Bay ports, and No. 3 at 91½¢, Bay ports; carrying Winter storage at Goderich, 1c extra.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter, 80c outside.

Barley—Malting qualities, 66 to 68c outside, according to quality, and feed 53 to 55c outside.

Oats—No. 2 white 34 to 34½¢ on track, Toronto, and 32c outside. No. 2 W. C. oats, 36½¢, Bay ports, and No. 3 at 35 to 35½¢, Bay ports.

Corn—50½¢, Toronto freights, for No. 3 American.

Peas—No. 2 at 80 to 81c outside.

Rye—66 to 67c outside.

Rye—66 to 67c outside.

Buckwheat—No. 1 at 48½ to 49c outside.

Bran—Manitoba at \$22, in bags, Toronto, and shorts, \$24, in bags, Toronto. Ontario bran, \$22 to \$22.50, in sacks, Toronto, and shorts, \$24 to \$24.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Spys, \$5 to \$6; Baldwins \$4 to \$5; Greenings, \$4 to \$4.50; No. 2 assorted, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel.

Beans—Car lots \$1.75 to \$1.80, and small lots, \$1.90 to \$2.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10½ to 11c per lb.; No. 1 comb, wholesale, \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen; No. 2 comb, wholesale, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Baled Hay—No. 1 at \$12 to \$13 on track, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$10.50.

Baled straw—\$6.50 to \$7, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots 80 to 85c per bag.

Poultry—Wholesale prices of dressed poultry:—Chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; fowl, 11 to 13c per lb.; turkeys, 19 to 21c per lb. Live 1 to 2c less.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Dairy prints, 19 to 20c; choice rolls, 18 to 19c; inferior, 16 to 18c. Creamery quoted at 27c per lb. for rolls, 24c for solids, and 22 to 23c for separator prints.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 22 to 23c per dozen, and of pickled at 16 to 17c.

Cheese—Large, 13c, and twins at 13½¢.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 11½ to 12c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, 21.50 to \$22; do., short cut, \$25 to \$25.50; pickled rolls, \$22 to \$22.50.

Hams—Light to medium, 15 to 16c; do., heavy, 14c; rolls, 12½¢; breakfast bacon, 17 to 17½¢; backs, 18 to 18½¢.

Lard—Tierces, 12c; tubs, 12½¢; pails, 12½¢.

NINETY PERSONS BURNED.

Fire Destroyed a Moving Picture Theatre.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Ninety persons, many of whom were children, were burned to death, and forty others injured in a fire that destroyed a moving-picture theatre at Bologoie, Sunday. The flames broke out while the exhibition was in progress and quickly enveloped the building, cutting off every avenue of escape. Futile attempts at rescue were made by those who happened to be close by the exits when the fire started, and by others from the outside, but the fury of the flames drove them back before they could reach the shrieking victims. Many children and their mothers, who were accompanying them, are among the dead. The fire was caused by the explosion of films. The machine which was being used in the theatre was a cinematograph. Bologoie is a small place in the southern part of Novogorod Province on the Nikolai Railroad.

GAVE BLOOD FOR PATIENT.

Montreal Hospital Doctor Submitted to Transfusion.

A despatch from Montreal says: After a brother, and later a nephew, had first agreed to give up a pint of blood on the operating table to a woman who was dying through impoverished blood, Dr. Charles St. Pierre, of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, who is in the laboratory, said he would do it, and the operation took place Saturday. The doctors believe her life has been saved. Dr. St. Pierre was at his desk on Monday, suffering no ill-effects.

BABY SUFFOCATED.

Parents Placed it in Bottom of Sleigh During Journey.

A despatch from Montreal says: While returning from Montreal to their home at Pointe aux Trembles in a sleigh on Friday, Jeanne Payette and his wife wrapped their seventeen-months-old infant in heavy shawls and laid it in the bottom of the sleigh at their feet, where it apparently lay asleep until they reached their home. When they removed the child to the house they found it had been suffocated by the wraps around it, and was dead.

NEW ONTARIO LOAN.

Five and a Half Million Dollars to be Floated.

A despatch from Toronto says: Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, announced on Thursday afternoon that a provincial loan of \$5,500,000 is to be floated. Of this, \$2,500,000 is for Hydro-Electric transmission lines, two million of it to carry the line to Windsor. Three million is to be spent on the T. & N. O. railway, \$600,000 to extend the line to Porcupine, and \$55,000 to carry the line south to meet the Grand Trunk at Calendar.

BOXER RISING IN CHINA.

Proclamation Issued Advising Extermination of Europeans.

A despatch from St. Petersburg

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Commercial Traveler Meets Terrible Fate in Nicolet County.

A despatch from Quebec says: Maurice Plouffe, a commercial traveler, was found on Friday night murdered in the roadway between St. Celestin and St. Leonard, in Nicolet County. His head was split open, his throat cut, and there was a knife stab in the region of the heart.

LATER.

A despatch from St. Leonard de Nicolet, Que., says: Hormidas Trepanier, a farmer, forty-five years of age, of St. Leonard de Nicolet, was arrested at his home on Sunday by Chief McCaskell of the Provincial Police for the murder of Maurice Plouffe. On Sunday night Chief McCaskell stated that Trepanier had confessed he had killed Plouffe by stabbing him and crushing his head with an axe. The body was found on the main road by George Lord, a storekeeper of St. Leonard de Nicolet, who was returning from a business trip to Three Rivers.

MINER GETS 20 YEARS.

Escaped From New Westminster Penitentiary.

A despatch from Gainsville, Georgia, says: George Anderson, alias "Old Bill" Miner, who escaped from the penitentiary at New Westminster, B.C., was given a prison sentence of twenty years, and George Hanford and Charles Hunter sentences of fifteen years each here on Friday for complicity in the robbery of an express car on a southern railway passenger train near White Sulphur Springs recently. Had he escaped conviction, arrangements had been made by the Canadian Government to have Anderson held for extradition, so that he could be taken back to British Columbia to serve out a life sentence for robbing a Canadian Pacific Railway train.

It may be used by the railways to finish the mosquito from Muskegon.

Mr. G. P. Graham says there are no negotiations for the sale or lease of the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Gros was acquitted at Dorchester, N.E., on a charge of arson.

Montreal Man Who Beat His Wife to Death.

A despatch from Montreal says: Incarceration in a criminal lunatic asylum is to be the lot of Thomas Waterhouse, who, having been committed to take his trial in the King Bench Court on the charge of killing his wife, was on Saturday brought before a jury and adjudged unfit on the ground that insanity prevented the trial. He was apprehended on his own confession after having beaten his wife to death with a baseball bat. Four medical men gave evidence, and they unanimously agreed that Waterhouse was suffering from senile melancholia.

DREADNOUGHTS DOOMED.

Semi-Submersibles, Torpedo Roof, the Coming Battleship.

A despatch from London says: Westcott Abell, professor of naval architecture at the University of Liverpool, in a lecture at the university on Wednesday predicted the abandonment of heavy plating above the waterline of warships and the eventual disappearance of the Dreadnought type. The future battleship, he said, would be an oil driven, semi-submersible protected by a thick horizontal deck and under water armor strong enough to resist torpedoes. It would be armed with big guns on high towers, would have submerged torpedo tubes and be difficult to hit or sink.

HOME RULE BILL.

Government is Enquiring Into Financial Position of Ireland.

A despatch from London says: The Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Oxford on Friday night, indicated that the Government's home rule for Ireland bill will be on the lines of Gladstone's second home rule measure, subject to modifications that time has shown will be wise and rational. He said that the Government is now engaged in an inquiry into the financial position of Ireland, preparatory to granting home rule.

Customs collections show a large increase.

21.50 to \$22.50; do., short cut, \$25 to \$25.50; pickled rolls, \$22 to \$22.50.

Hams—Light to medium, 15 to 16c; do., heavy, 14c; rolls, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 17½c; backs, 18 to 18½c.

Lard—Tierces, 12c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Mar. 7.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 38½ to 38¾c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 37½ to 38c; No. 3 C.W., 37½ to 37¾c; No. 2 local white, 37½; No. 3 local white, 36½c; No. 4 local white, 35½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.60; do., seconds, \$5.10; Winter wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.57; strong bakers', \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; do., in bags, \$1.90 to \$2. Rolled Oats—Per barrel, \$4.45; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.10. Barley—Feed, car lots ex store, 49 to 50c. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 55½ to 56c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, \$22 to \$23; Manitoba, \$21 to \$23; middlings, Ontario, \$24 to \$25; shorts, Manitoba, \$23 to 25; mouillie, \$25 to \$30. Eggs—Selected, 23c; fresh, 25 to 27c; No. 1 stock, 20c; No. 2, 18c. Cheese—Westerns, 11½ to 12c; easterns, 11½ to 11¾c. Butter—Choicest, 22 to 26½c; seconds, 23½ to 25c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 7.—Wheat—May, 95½ to 95 3-8c; July, 96½ to 96 5-8c; September, 90½c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 97 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 96 to 97 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 93 to 93 1-8c; No. 3 wheat, 91 to 94. Bran—\$20 to \$21. Flour—First patents, \$4.45 to \$4.75; second patents, \$4.35 to \$4.65; first clears, \$2.90 to \$3.30; second clears, \$1.90 to \$2.50.

Buffalo, March 7.—Spring Wheat—No. 1 Northern, carloads store, \$1.02 5-8; Winter, nominal. Corn—Firm. Oats—No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 4 white, 32½c. Barley—Malting, 95c to \$1. Rye—No. 2, on track, 87c, through billed.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, March 7.—Choice steers sold at 6½c, good at 6¼c, fairly good at 5¾ to 6c, fair at 5½ to 5¾c, and lower grades at 4½ to 5c per lb. Cows and bulls brought from 3½ to 5½c per lb. Hogs sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt., weighed off cars. Calves sold from \$3 to \$10 each, as to size and quality. Sheep, \$5 to \$7, and a few Spring lambs sold at 88.

Toronto, March 7.—Three good fat heifers, weighing 1,400 lbs. apiece, were sold for \$6.15 per cwt., and one or two loads of choice steers and heifers fetched \$5.85. Medium butcher cattle ranged from \$5 to \$5.60. Bulls were steady at around \$5 to \$5.10, and good butcher cows brought \$5.25 in some cases. Canners were from \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Good lambs weighing from 90 to 100 lbs. were about 25c. higher. Sheep were quoted from \$4.25 to \$4.85. Hogs, \$6.75 f.o.b., and \$7.05 fed and watered.

Alfred Freed was fined \$160 at Cobalt for having eight beaver pelts in his possession.

Mrs. Trickey lost her life in a fire that destroyed her son-in-law's house in Cornwall township.

Lieut. Hennessy, Quartermaster at the Royal Military College, has retired.

line south to meet the Grand Trunk at Calendar.

BOXER RISING IN CHINA.

Proclamation Issued Advising Extinction of Europeans.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Recurrent reports of a threatened anti-foreign rising in China, which have become more frequent since the plague appeared in that country, reappear in telegrams from Mukden and Vladivostok. They state that proclamations have been issued advising the extermination of Europeans. A Boxer rising is expected by the foreign newspapers. All the European Governments will send troops to protect their subjects.

NORTHERN WOLVES HUNGRY.

Numerous, Too, in the Vicinity of Charlton Lake.

A despatch from Charlton says: Wolves are numerous at the head of the lake here and in the country bordering Council Creek, right down to the Montreal River. Two were killed at one of J. R. Booth's lumber camps on Bear Creek the other day, and another at the head of the lake here. Old trappers say the wolves are having a particularly hard time of it this winter, owing to the great depth of snow and the absence of a crust. Many, they say, have died of starvation.

EXPULSION OF JEWS.

Repressive Measures Against Jews Continue in Russia.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The "All-Russian Nobility" Congress on Wednesday adopted a resolution demanding the unconditional expulsion of Jews from the Government service and from the military service. It demands also that they be prohibited from legal and legislative activity. The fact that they may change their faith is not to be considered. Thus far two thousand Jews have been expelled from Tchernigov. Further expulsions are contemplated.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Block in Minneapolis Destroyed and Two Persons Missing.

A despatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says: One of the most disastrous fires this city has ever known destroyed on Sunday the Syndicate block, on Nicollet Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000 and it is possible that two lives were lost, although this has not as yet been definitely determined. Twelve persons were rescued from the upper storeys of the building, while the flames were roaring around them. Some of these sustained slight injuries.

INFANTE JAIME A MUTE.

Second Son of King and Queen of Spain Deaf and Dumb.

A despatch from Paris says: It is said that the King and Queen of Spain have been informed by experts that their second son, Infante Jaime, is deaf and dumb.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

DEATH OF BRITISH ADMIRAL

Admiral Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe Was Stricken With Paralysis

A despatch from Portsmouth, says: Admiral Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday morning and died the same evening. He was the second in command of the squadron which visited Quebec at the time of the Tercentenary, to escort King George, then Prince of Wales.

Admiral Curzon-Howe succeeded Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth in March, 1910, the latter being promoted to the rank of admiral of

the fleet. He had served in the navy 48 years, and during that period commanded many of the best known ships and saw a great variety of active service. He received the thanks of the Royal Humane Society in 1868, and was twice mentioned in despatches in 1891. He was commodore in charge of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1893-96. He was second in command of the Channel fleet, 1902-03; commander, China, 1903-05; Channel fleet, 1905-07; Atlantic fleet, 1907-08; commander-in-chief, Mediterranean fleet, 1908-10.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

The C. P. R. will spend millions in Ontario this year.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has gone to Europe.

Mail bags on the steamer Princess Beatrice were rifled on the journey to Vancouver.

Sir Alan Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, will retire after serving out the present term of Parliament.

It is reported that an English syndicate will build summer hotels near the leading Canadian cities.

The Government has let the contract for a new steamer for the Lower St. Lawrence service to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company.

Hamilton hotelkeepers have decided to increase rates on account of the Government tax on bar receipts.

Stephen Odor was sentenced at Hamilton to five years in penitentiary for running away with another man's wife and money.

It is rumored at Montreal that the Canadian Northern Railway and the T. Eaton Company are after the St. James' Methodist Church property.

An exciting chase after a burglar at Montreal by boarders dressed in night clothing ended in a return empty-handed to find the house on fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Several changes may take place in the British Cabinet.

Lord Denman succeeds Earl Dudley as Governor-General of Australia.

The Earl of Crewe, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, is seriously ill.

The veto bill passed the second reading in the British Commons by a majority of 125.

The late Sir William Butler in his autobiography accuses the British of causing the South African war.

UNITED STATES.

Seamen threaten a strike at time of Coronation.

The United States Congress will hold an extra session to deal with the reciprocity bill.

An extra session of the United States Senate will probably be called for March 15.

Miss Ethel Coleman, playing with a "Ben Hur" company, was asphyxiated at Joplin, Mo. Her remains were buried at Belleville, on Thursday, where she lived.

GENERAL.

Plague and famine are said to have caused 30,000 deaths in China.

The Chinese fear a military occupation by the Russians.

The French Ministry has been formed with M. Antoine Monis as Premier.

30,000 DEATHS.

Famine and Plague Still Sweeping

MADE IN CANADA

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE

Used in Canadian homes to produce delicious home-made bread, and a supply is always included in Sportsmen's and Campers' Outfits. Decline all imitations. They never give satisfaction and cost just as much.

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.
Winnipeg Toronto, Ont. Montreal

Awarded highest honors at all Expositions.



Fashion Hints

PARIS SHOWING NEW HATS.

The latest toque, fitting tightly to the skull, is ornamented with a fan-like arrangement of ostrich plumes issuing from the center of the crown with curious effect. It looks like a Highlander's bonnet. Candidly speaking, some of these headpieces are eccentrically ridiculous.

On the other hand, a new and very smart winter toque has made its appearance, that, although extremely original, is in excellent taste. The rather low helmet-shape is made of velvet, or, more becomingly, of metallic or oriental embroidery. The top of the crown is lightly draped with velvet, while a couple of immense velvet bows placed at the back stand out like wings from either side. This "bonnet" is slightly reminiscent of the caps worn by Alsatian women at holiday time, but minus the floating ends of broad ribbon, while the velvet loops are of more reduced proportions. Another pretty model is an astrachan cap, fit for traveling, coming from one of the leading establishments in the Rue de la Paix, simply and severely trimmed with a fleche or arrow, carried out in black watered ribbon, the point and barbed edges lightly powdered with rhinestones.

Although the air and skies in no way suggest summertime headgear, there is no refuting the veracity of the fact that every modiste's Parisian window is bright with straw, crin, lace and tulle models. The winter hats and caps are pushed into a tiny corner of the background. Only the other day several women in the Rue de la Paix literally disappearing 'neath priceless furs, wore on their puff-curl'd coiffures small toques of cerise and black straw, trimmed with jet black cherries and velvet.

Broad toques of dark blue etamine straw, minutely dotted with white, gracefully draped and finished with a full white or dark blue aigrette, are among the up-to-date novelties, while soft, supple straws woven to imitate knitted wool, either plain or more often striped, are the contagion of the moment. Straw now-a-days is as supple as silk or muslin, and a curiously soft canvas straw is folded, plaited or

SITUATION IS DESPERATE

Thousands of Chinese Are Dying of Starvation---Bark and Weeds the Only Food

A despatch from Washington, says: To meet the pressing needs of the starving people of China, American Consul-General Wilder at Shanghai, on Wednesday cabled to the Secretary of State an urgent appeal to the people of the United States for the contribution of \$100,000 more to be sent by cable to the stricken people. Mr. Wilder makes it plain that that amount will be needed before the army transport Buford, now loading at Seattle, can possibly arrive in China with its supplies. The situation, Mr. Wilder adds, is desperate. While some relief has been given to the suffering multitudes, thousands are dying of starvation. Barks and weeds, the Consul-General says, provide the only food for thousands of others.

The Red Cross, on Wednesday, cables \$1,000 to Mr. Wilder, making a total of \$23,000 which the Red Cross has disbursed for the relief of the sufferers, \$16,000 having been cabled directly to the stricken districts and \$7,000 having been spent for supplies.

BULL SALE AT GUELPH.

A Fair Success, but Prices Were Lower Than Last Year.

A despatch from Guelph says: The annual pure bred shorthorn bull sale of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, held in the Winter Fair building, on Thursday, proved very successful. The total amount of money that changed hands was \$2,917. The average price paid was \$72.90 per head, and the highest price realized was \$150, which was paid by H. A. Cormick of Arthur for Benalder, a handsome animal, contributed to the sale by A. F. and G. Auld of Eden Mills. The average price was not so high as that of last year's sale, when it was about \$81. Prominent stockmen agreed that the quality of the animals did not average up quite so high as at last year's sale.

PLAYED BALL WITH BOMB.

Calcutta Official in Auto Caught Missile Thrown by Native.

A despatch from Calcutta says: An attempt of a Bengali youth to assassinate with a bomb a British official, on Thursday, who was in an automobile, was frustrated by the official chancing to see the bomb thrown, which enabled him to catch it in his hands. The bomb was spherical and three inches in diameter. The incident seemed to on-lookers as if the lad had thrown a ball to another player. The thrower was arrested.

Mines. The total was \$39,232,814. The Cobalt and Sudbury districts were the chief producers. The production of gold in the Province during 1910 was \$60,918, the Porcupine district accounting for more than half of the output. Ontario now ranks third among the silver producing communities of the world, being surpassed only by Mexico and the United States. The only falling off was in the production of iron. The yield last year was 231,453 tons compared with 263,777 tons for the previous year.

TO DISARM ITALIANS.

Brantford Foreigners to Turn in all Weapons.

A despatch from Brantford says: A petition is being circulated among local Italians by one of their number in an effort to effect a general disarming of all Italians in this city. They are pledging themselves to turn over all weapons to the police. The action is at the suggestion of Judge Hardy.

DRANK WOOD ALCOHOL.

Prince Edward County Man Took it in Mistake for Medicine.

A despatch from Picton, Ont., says: Taking wood alcohol in mistake for medicine caused the death of Charles Yourex at Wellington, on Thursday. Mr. Yourex had been living in Wellington for some time, rooming alone and taking his meals at a hotel. Deceased was about 25 years old.

have caused 30,000 deaths in China. The Chinese fear a military occupation by the Russians. The French Ministry has been formed with M. Antoine Monis as Premier.

30,000 DEATHS.

Famine and Plague Still Sweeping Over China.

A despatch from Peking says: Famine and the plague are sweeping over China. The known deaths from the plague number 30,000, and, according to the official statistics, the death rate averages 200 daily. Dr. Samuel Cochran, an American, who is engaged in the work of relief, writes: "One million people will die before the first crop is harvested. This will be scanty, because the people have not the strength to till the soil, and no animals remain for plowing."

PRINCESS MURDERED.

Strangled and Shot by Army Lieutenant.

A despatch from Rome, Italy, says: Princess di Trigona, a young and beautiful lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena, was murdered on Thursday at a small hotel in this city by Lieutenant Paterno, an officer in the Italian cavalry. The details of the murder and the details of the story that led up to it are thus far unknown or suppressed. The authorities, however, state that the lieutenant strangled the princess and then shot her.

MANY YOUNG WOMEN.

Royal George Brings Over Six Hundred Passengers.

A despatch from Halifax says: The Canadian Northern Steamship Company's steamer Royal George arrived in port on Wednesday from Liverpool with 32 first, 102 second, and 500 third class passengers, who will land in the morning. A large number of the passengers are immigrants for western Canada. They are a fine class of people. Many are young women who are going to seek employment as servants in the west.

CUT DOWN AT CROSSING.

Kingston Domestic Killed While Walking Along Tracks.

A despatch from Kingston says: Miss Emma Walker, a domestic, who had worked here for some time, met an awful death at the Sydenham crossing on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, four miles from the city, on Saturday afternoon. She was struck by a train while walking on the tracks and cut into pieces. The remains were brought to the city on a special car which was sent to the scene with the coroner.

DIED OF BROKEN HEART.

Man Falls Dead After Attending His Son's Funeral.

A despatch from Montreal says: Died of a broken heart, was the verdict in the case of Ed. Bergevin, who fell dead in his house on Thursday morning. He had attended the funeral of his only son, and was much cut up about it. He entered his home, took off his overcoat, and pitched forward dead.

white, gracefully draped and finished with a full white or dark blue aigrette, are among the up-to-date novelties, while soft, supple straws woven to imitate knitted wool, either plan or more often striped, are the contagion of the moment. Straw now-a-days is as supple as silk or muslin, and a curiously soft canvas straw is folded, plaited or draped as easily and as gracefully as a silk handkerchief. These supple straws, in lizard green, cerise, crimson and dark blue are draped up from the forehead in rajah or Indian style, the small point above the brow ornamented and inset with a triangular piece of oriental or vividly colored embroidery picked out with gold and silver threads.

Cherry-colored velvet, cherry-colored wings and cherry-colored feathers, employed with all black or black and white striped hats, are a feature that do not jar upon the feelings in the novel headgear, inasmuch as the pretty tint conveys an impression of warmth upon a cold day that white feathers and aigrettes certainly do not impart.

Roses of all kinds and colors are still employed on the very large velvet-lined cape-lines generally of dull and brightly striped crim, while smaller hats composed of small blossoms, such as violets, lilac, larkspur of southern ranunculi, of which the broad brim is composed, are knotted with great bows of velvet of some corresponding or matching shade. A toque composed of shaded larkspur and tiny marigolds are tied at the back with a huge chic bow of larkspur blue velvet, cut from the piece and simply hemmed and stitched with corded silk of a similar shade. Hats of the Napoleonic era are much to the front, either in straw, fancy crin or supple black taffetas plaited. They are raised back and front, covered with plumes or slightly to the left side. Above and between eye and ear figures a large cockade of dual colored straws or ribbon; or, again, a plaited bow of soft ribbon. Three loops and a knot are affixed. The prevalence of aigrettes placed en aureole (halo fashion), or in several tufts, or bunched back or front, is remarkable. These sumptuous hats cost a small fortune. Of course, there are imitation aigrettes to be had by the thousand, but their durability is not to be insured.

GROWTH OF ST. THOMAS.

Population Shows Increase of About 400 During Year.

A despatch from St. Thomas, Ont., says: The population of the city will show an increase during the year of about 400, making 15,200.

C. P. R. ORDERS RAILS.

Two Canadian Companies Get Big Contracts.

A despatch from Montreal says: A Toronto financier who was in town on Wednesday told The Star that the C. P. R. had recently placed orders for about \$3,300,000 worth of rails, 100,000 tons going to the Consolidated Lake Superior Company and about 10,000 tons to the Dominion Steel Company. He said: "I hear the C. P. R. is in the market for about 20,000 tons additional, which will make its 1911 rail orders fully as large as they were last year."

official, on Thursday, who was in an automobile, was frustrated by the official chancing to see the bomb thrown, which enabled him to catch it in his hands. The bomb was spherical and three inches in diameter. The incident seemed to onlookers as if the lad had thrown a ball to another player. The thrower was arrested.

HAILED LEAD INTO GANG.

Notorious Outlaw and Band Shot Down in Cave in India.

A despatch from Peshawar, British India, says: The notorious outlaw, Hakim Khan, who has been for years a thorn in the side of the north-west frontier forces, was surprised on Wednesday with 30 of his followers in a cave by a British force under the command of Lieut. Col. Sir George Rops-Keppel, chief commissioner and agent to the Governor-General of the north-west frontier province. Hakim Khan refused to surrender, and a machine gun hailed lead into his den until all but five of the party were killed.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

Province Now Ranks Third Among Silver Producers.

A despatch from Toronto says: An increase of \$6,251,439 in Ontario's mineral output for 1910 is shown by a report issued by Mr. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of

In Mistake for Medicine.

A despatch from Picton, Ont., says: Taking wood alcohol in mistake for medicine caused the death of Charles Yourex at Wellington, on Thursday. Mr. Yourex had been living in Wellington for some time, rooming alone and taking his meals at a hotel. Deceased was about 25 years old.

GERMAN BUREAUCRACY.

A good story is going the rounds of the French newspapers illustrating the beauties of bureaucratic government in Germany, says the London Globe. We are told that in the Post Office Department, if a clerk wishes a new pencil, he has to hand in the stump of the one that has become too short to work with. In the particular instance cited a clerk received his new pencil without returning the end. Before the omission was discovered the clerk was transferred to another office. Just after he had commenced his duties at his new post he received an official intimation that he had neglected to hand in his pencil end. By this time it had disappeared, but to prevent bother the clerk purchased a new pencil, cut off a piece about the length of the missing bit, and despatched it to the stationery department.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

INSANE PATIENTS ARE CURED

Dr. Robertson, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Gives Wonderful Results

A despatch from London says: Dr. George Robertson, Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, in a report published in The Scotsman of the marvellous cures of the insane, instances two cases. The first was of a woman who was a sufferer from myxoe dema. She became childish, heard imaginary voices and had strange delusions. A tablet prepared from the thyroid gland of a sheep was given to her. She was transformed from a misshapen, stupid object to a bright, intelligent woman. The second case was that of a woman whose affliction was due to excess of secretion of thyroid in the blood. She was treated with serum from a goat, the thyroid gland of which had been removed. She rapidly recovered. Dr. Robertson says these unbalanced by political usually recovered. He states that the cures effected to-day would have been considered miracles twenty years ago.

RIOT AT SPRINGHILL MINES

Strikers Stone Houses of Men Who Returned to Work

A despatch from Springhill, N.S., says: The troops stationed here on account of the strike by coal miners have at last found something serious to do. They were called out on Thursday to suppress a fierce riot. The trouble began by the stoning of the houses of the strikers who have returned to work during the past few days. The stoning continued for some time, becoming very much worse, until the crowd numbered several hundreds, and the disorder was tremendous. Manager Sharp and other officials did what they could to protect the company's property, and to preserve the rights of the men who were being assaulted. In the melee Mr. Sharp was somewhat badly cut about the head. The town police took a hand, and the arrests they made, strange to say, were of those who had been trying to preserve peace, while the men who caused the riot were unmolested. The troops were then called out, and quiet was restored.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 75 per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1908, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.75
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Cambridge's Bakery and Confectionery



FROM A BARREL OF FLOUR

to all kinds of good things baked at this bakery, is a maze of bewitchery.

BREAD, CAKE, PIES,
COFFEE ROLLS,

and a hundred and one other things that this bakery invents, and turns out.

"I Suffered Years With My Back."

Backache resulting from weak kidneys, a bad cold or other cause, usually renders the sufferer unfit for work and often results in permanent disability.

"I suffered for years with my back, or kidney trouble, and have tried a number of remedies from different physicians. More than a year ago, one of our local druggists induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and after using them some three months I found a decided improvement in my kidneys, and I am glad to say that I hope soon to be fully restored to health." J. P. ALLEN, Ex-Judge City Court, Glasgow, Ky.

As long as pain is present in any part of the body rest is impossible and the system becoming weakened is exposed to any form of disease to which the sufferer may be inclined.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills by steadying the irritated nerve centers, make refreshing sleep possible, thereby enabling the body to recover lost strength. As a remedy for pain of any description Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are unsurpassed.

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first box if no benefit results. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

They Both Knew.

The fool said one day in the king's presence, "I am the king!" And the king laughed, for he knew that his fool was wrong.

A week later the king was angry because of an error he had committed and exclaimed, "I am a fool!" And the fool laughed, for he knew that his king was right.

His Friends.

"I want a room with a fire escape." "But this hotel is fireproof." "I don't care anything about that. I want a room with a fire escape. I'm here with my bride, and I have a whole lot of friends in this town."

Vegetable Solitude.

"What's the title of your new book, Ruter?" "I'm calling it 'Salad For the Solitary'."

"Isn't that a bit stale? Why not call it 'Lettuce Alone?'"

Millions of Lives

An Awful Toll Collected by Consumption Many Unnecessary Deaths.

If people could only understand that systemic catarrh is an internal disease that external applications cannot cure, they would not need to be warned so often about this malady, which, when neglected, paves the way oftentimes for consumption, at the cost of millions of lives every year. Yet catarrh may be cured, if the right treatment is employed.

The only way to successfully treat catarrh is by employing a medicine which is absorbed and carried by the blood to all parts of the system, so that the mucous membrane or internal lining of the body is toned up and made capable of resisting the infection of consumption and other diseases.

We have a remedy prepared from the prescription of a physician who for thirty years studied and made

HON. MR. MACKAY ON PROVINCIAL FINANCES

CLEAR-CUT AND CONVINCING SPEECH

DEFICIT OF \$553,363.25

Vigorous Colonization Policy for Northern Ontario Advocated-- Industrial Education--Scarcity of Teachers--Reforestation and Other Subjects Eloquently Dealt With.

(Continued.)

One can scarcely realize the irritation that such explanations naturally cause rural school trustees, who are working overtime endeavoring to get qualified teachers. I fancy I see the honorable member for West Hastings giving this explanation, particularly to the trustees of a section where the assessment is over \$40,000, and where though they advertise once and have no applications from any qualified teacher they must still spend money in advertising a second time before the inspector is allowed, by a superlatively foolish regulation of the Department, to grant a permit to any person to teach in that school.

First then, there is a scarcity of labor of all kinds, next, we are a nomadic race, and then the honorable member for West Hastings, not seeming to have satisfied himself that he has given any sane explanation of the difficulty, consoles the trustees in the rural section with the information that there is a great surplus of teachers over in England, and that we may import them. This, Sir, is comforting advice to parents, especially of the poorer class, whose sons and daughters are practically debarred from taking up the teaching profession owing to the centralization policy of the Government and the wiping out of our model schools. I say, Sir, to debar our own young men and women from entering the teaching profession, and then to suggest to the trustees that they import teachers from England, is adding insult to injury; and I repeat were it not for the serious condition of affairs such explanations would be a very interesting burlesque.

Then, Sir, there is that guileless youth, that extremely innocent young man, the honorable member for South Renfrew, who comes forward with an explanation. How extremely guileless he is! "I will show the Honorable Leader of the Opposition," says he, "what is the cause of the scarcity of teachers in the rural districts," and holding up in his hand a report of a speech by the President of Toronto University, which apparently says that 25 per cent. of the university graduates go west, he gives this as a complete explanation for the scarcity of teachers in the townships. How innocent, how extremely innocent the honorable member is! He is under the impression that young men and women immediately upon being graduated from Toronto University go forth into the townships to teach in our rural schools. He is evidently trying to get in line with the Premier's explanation, that he has turned things upside down, and he will have university graduates go out to the townships to teach public schools, and doubtless he will have

a full and sweeping system of technical and industrial education, that will cover at least all manufacturing centres in this province. Nothing, Sir, would add more to the success of this province as a manufacturing centre than to have well trained, skilled mechanics in all our workshops. Any educational system that tends to lead or drive young men or young women to the professions, and to take them away from either the farm or the workshop is ill-balanced, and should at once be adjusted. I have frequently pointed out, Sir, that this province spends on an average per annum \$1.38 on every public and separate school pupil, \$4.66 on every high school and collegiate institute student, \$112 on every model and normal student, \$126 on every university student. Sir, I do not complain of these expenditures; my voice, I hope, will never be raised against this or any other Government making as liberal a grant as possible for education generally; but what, Sir, is this province doing, or what has it ever done for the large class of young people who are forced to leave school at an early age, say from thirteen to fifteen years? Can the province afford any longer to take the position that it owes them no duty, and has no responsibility whatever with reference to them? This question has both a financial and an ethical side. Once again I say, Sir, that this province can no longer, from either an educational or ethical standpoint, afford to say to the twenty, or thirty, or forty thousand students, whom chill penury drives from our public schools to the workshop and such like places, that it has no obligation whatever and owes them nothing whatever. All along the line substantial aid is given to the high school student and university student, and none to the lad whose parents possibly cannot afford to send him to school—even to the high school stage. In other words we help the sons of the wealthier and decline to give any assistance whatever to the poorer lad.

Germany, perhaps, furnishes an illustration of the splendid results arising from a well considered and fully developed technical and industrial system of education. Here, our continuation classes are conducted purely along the old scholastic lines; there, the continuation class is practically an industrial continuation class. Beginning with the continuation class, the state never loses sight of the practical side of life. The question of technical and industrial

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this bakery, is a maze of bewitchery.

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out, each and all are appetizing, and
healthful.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family,
or any male over 18 years old, may homestead
a quarter section of available Dominion land
in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The
applicant must appear in person at the
Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the
district. Entry by proxy may be made at any
agency, on certain conditions, by father,
mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of
intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon
cultivation of the land in each of three years.
A homesteader may live within nine miles of
his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres
solely owned and occupied by him or his
father, mother, son, daughter, brother or
sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good
standing may pre-empt a quarter section along
side his homestead. Price \$100 per acre.
Duties—Must reside six months in each of six
years from date of homestead entry including
the time required to earn homestead patent
and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his
homestead right and cannot out in a pre-emption
may take a purchased homestead in certain
districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must
reside six months in each of three years, cul-
tivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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which is absorbed and carried by the
blood to all parts of the system, so
that the mucous membrane or internal
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made capable of resisting the infection
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was a patient restored to health in
every case where his treatment was
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Mucu-Tone on our guarantee. We
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to make a marked impression upon the
case. Of course in chronic cases a
longer treatment is necessary. The
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men and women immediately upon
being graduated from Toronto Uni-
versity go forth into the townships to
teach in our rural schools. He is
evidently trying to get in line with
the Premier's explanation, that he
has turned things upside down, and
he will have university graduates go
out to the townships to teach public
schools, and doubtless he will have
our model and normal trained teach-
ers go and lecture in the university.
On second thought, however, I am
inclined to think the honorable gen-
tleman is trying to qualify for a posi-
tion in the Education Department,
and is endeavoring to display his fit-
ness for such a place by seeking to
show that he knows absolutely nothing
about educational affairs. He is
shrewd enough, Sir, to know that if
he is to be in line, an absolute con-
dition precedent to his receiving an
appointment is, that he should show
utter ignorance of educational affairs
generally, and particularly of any
question bearing upon the welfare of
our rural schools.

Technical Education.

Many a time and oft have I dis-
cussed this question on the floor of
this House and elsewhere. For rea-
sons already stated I do not purpose
to occupy the attention of the House
but for a moment on this question.
On the main merits of the case there
can be no justification whatever for
this Government's delay in adopting

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in the body to its normal tension.

Nerves that have been dormant for
years will vibrate once more with
vigor. Two boxes of PHOSPHONOL
have been known to make weak men
feel as they did at eighteen.

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where PHOSPHONOL is used; pre-
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weakness is converted into strong
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dress under separate cover on receipt
of price. THE PHOSPHONOL
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FREE ENTRANCE TO CANADA.

Following is the third of the series of articles on Reciprocity re-publish-
ed from the Canadian Century Magazine of Montreal.

Corn and Tobacco.

From The Canadian Century.

It will be remembered that at one
time quite an extensive area of South-
western Ontario was devoted to grow-
ing corn. The duty on corn coming
into Canada from the United States
was removed and the Canadian market
was immediately so flooded with im-
portations of corn from the United
States that corn growing had to be al-
most completely abandoned by Cana-
dian farmers. About the same time
additional protection was given to
Canadian tobacco growers, and the re-
sult was that tobacco crops took the
place of corn crops in that part of On-
tario formerly most noted for its corn.

What is the Matter With Maine?

The farmers of the State of Maine
have all the advantages that recipro-
city could bring to the Maritime Pro-
vinces of Canada and none of the dis-
advantages. They have free access to
the much-talked-of "market of ninety
millions," and cannot be shut out of
it suddenly by a vote of Congress, as
Canadian farmers might be at any
time under the Reciprocity Agreement.
They are nearer to the markets of
Boston and New York than any part
of the Maritime Provinces, and yet the
farmers of Maine are no more prosper-
ous than those of New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Is-
land. They have no dreams about the
value of the "market of ninety million
people." They know that the cost of
railway haul shuts them off from most
of the markets of the United States,
although there is no tariff to keep
them out. The percentage of increase
in population is less in Maine than in
the Maritime Provinces.

There are said to be many thousands
of acres of abandoned farms in Maine,
New Hampshire and Vermont. Many
of these farms were occupied for
generations, but the young people
moved to the cities or the Western
States and the old folks died.

The Price of Hogs.

Canadian farmers may as well make
up their minds to give up the business
of raising hogs if the Reciprocity

Agreement is adopted. The average
price of hogs in Chicago and Montreal
for the five years ending December
31, 1910, was as follows:

Year	Chicago	Montreal
1906.....	\$6 20	\$7 77
1907.....	6 10	7 40
1908.....	5 70	7 10
1909.....	7 35	8 64
1910.....	8 90	9 60

In October, 1907, live hogs sold in
Chicago as low as \$3.80 per cwt.,
against \$6.65 per cwt. at the same
time in Montreal.

During the same period prices of
hogs have averaged lower in Buffalo
than in Toronto. Occasionally the
price goes higher in Buffalo, but com-
monly it is lower.

The farmer of the Southwestern
States has a longer season than the
Canadian farmer. He not only has
cheap corn, but he is able to grow
several crops of alfalfa, and this enables
him to produce hogs very cheaply.

The Canadian packing houses ex-
pect to be crowded out of business by
the importations of hog products from
the big Chicago packing houses, so
that the Canadian hog raiser will
have no home market.

There is No Winter There.

In the severe Canadian sense there
is no winter in Australia, New Zealand
and the Argentine Republic. Cattle
can live outdoors throughout the year,
so the farmers of those countries do
not have the expense of winter shelter
and winter feeding. They are conse-
quently able to produce butter, cheese,
eggs and meats much more cheaply
than Canadian farmers can. No part
of New Zealand is far from the ocean,
and, while Australia has a vast in-
terior, the farms of Australia are all
near the sea coast, so that the railway
haul to ocean ports is not great. In
spite of the fact that they are very
much farther from the British market
than Canada is, immense quantities
of food from those countries are sold
into the United Kingdom. Now the
Canadian market is to be freely open-
ed to them as a result of the Recipro-
city Compact and we get nothing in
return.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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education is so closely allied with that of trade and commerce that one can readily understand why the empire as a whole pays so much attention to this matter.

In Germany the schools are, roughly speaking, supported as follows: 23 per cent. of the cost is paid by tuition fees; 49 per cent. by grants and donations by municipalities, employers of labor, and from other philanthropic sources; while the empire as a whole contributes about 28 per cent. It is a matter of common knowledge that in every village, every town and city, in this province a larger number of the more ambitious of our young men and women have for years been endeavoring to get some general knowledge of the scientific principles that underlie their life vocations through schools of correspondence. These young men and women have been forced to leave our public and separate schools at an early age, and having commenced life's battle, realize the necessity for a better equipment, and the result is that they sign contracts with these outside schools, and in nine cases out of ten they find it practically impossible by means of such correspondence schools to get any great benefit, and they drop the course and pay their large fees with very unsubstantial returns. It has been stated that from the Province of Ontario in this way there is sent out every year approximately \$1,000,000 to these correspondence schools, situated south of the line. If this estimate is at all approximately true, and I think it is, and it is supported by teachers interested in industrial training, it shows an absolute demand on the part of these young men and women for technical industrial training.

and make the selections for the Readers; all plates and electros are paid for by the province; the type is actually set up, and then all this is handed over to the Eaton Company, and they are asked to run the Readers off. And the people are deceived and humbugged with the statement that 49c. is the whole cost of the Readers.

Reciprocity.

Now, Sir, I take up the question, which the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer introduced very naively into this debate, technically justifying its introduction on account of its alleged effect on the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Without discussing the correctness or incorrectness of the principal reason given, let me say at the outset that I do not propose to give a silent vote on this question. The honorable member for West Toronto justifies the discussion of reciprocity by this House on the ground that it affects the people of Ontario, and therefore we have a right to discuss it. By parity of reasoning, and because education, and all the laws and regulations in connection with it in this province, affect all members at Ottawa who come from this province, they then will be justified in placing on the order paper at Ottawa a resolution with reference to our model schools or our normal schools, or some other such question. I fancy, Sir, if some Liberal member at Ottawa, from Ontario, were to attempt to do this, not only would the occupants of the treasury benches here, but the member for West Toronto would join them in a pretty violent denunciation of any such Ottawa resolution.

ment. However, Sir, leaving this aspect of the question aside; as a matter of pure party politics, I welcome the discussion of this subject upon the floor of this House, though I don't think the wisdom of it. I am bound to admit, Sir, that the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer realized that he was treading upon doubtful ground, and he took great pains to explain that he only referred to the question because of his fear that if the reciprocity agreement is consummated the result will be injurious to the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which is owned and operated by this province, and therefore upon that ground, and that ground alone, did he seem to justify the introduction of the discussion. In thus narrowing the reason for introducing this subject, the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer was more careful and judicious than certain other honorable gentlemen who have spoken.

The Treaty of 1854-66.

I am afraid, Sir, that the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer has given his party a load that they will never attempt to lift when he says, that not only would reciprocity, if adopted, not be a good thing, but when he goes out of his way at great length to quote figures and argue that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 to 1866 was very injurious to the old provinces of Canada. One can understand any honorable gentleman taking the position that circumstances and conditions have changed, owing to policies adopted since 1866, that it does not now follow that even if the old treaty was beneficial to Canada that the adoption of a similar one would now be so; but, as I have said, the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer asks his party to lift the tremendous load of proving to the people of this province that the old treaty was disastrous to the people of the old provinces. His argument is meaningless unless this were his object, and, Sir, I am quite certain that the older farmers of this province, who recollect the facts, will have difficulty in understanding the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer's view point; in fact, they will be amazed at the load he has placed upon his party. They will recall the disastrous effect the abrogation of the treaty in 1866 had upon prices: wool, that prior to the

abrogation sold for 40c. a pound dropped immediately to 15c.; lambs that sold for \$4.50 dropped immediately to \$2.50; the prices of horses, cattle and hogs were cut in halves as soon as the treaty was abrogated; barley, which sold for \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bushel dropped immediately to 40 or 50 cents, and so on, for practically everything the farmer had to sell. When, therefore, the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer essays the Herculean task of proving that these results of the abrogation of the treaty were beneficial, at all events to the farming community, they, to put it mildly, will indeed be amazed.

Both Sides Desired Reciprocity.

If the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer is right and the results of the treaty of 1854-1866 were injurious to the Old Provinces of Canada, how under the sun does he explain the ever-occurring and persistently recurring attempts of his Dominion leaders to secure a renewal of the treaty? What has become of his loyalty to the principles advocated by Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper and others? Shades of the great departed, how your influence has waned with our Provincial Treasurer! The honorable gentleman, in the extreme position he has taken, turns down the whole record of the Conservative party on the question of trade relations. Let me, Sir, briefly summarize the attempts made to secure fairer trade relations with the Union to the South of us. The treaty was abrogated in 1866. Confederation was consummated in 1867. In 1869 Sir John Rose, who was then Finance Minister, was sent to Washington by the Con-

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the natural products of the country, including lumber, if the United States take off the duty in part or in whole we are prepared to meet them with equal concessions. The Government believe in a Reciprocity Treaty." Sir Charles Tupper in the same year as reported on page 464, vol. 1, Hansard, said: "My honorable friend, the Finance Minister, also proposes to insert in the bill the statement that, when the Americans shall reduce their tariff on these natural products we will reduce ours to the same extent, and that if they wipe out the duties altogether, we will admit their products free. At no distant date we shall enjoy all the advantages which we possessed under the Reciprocity Treaty." "All the advantages," note the words, and yet the Honorable Provincial Treasurer would now have us believe that there were no advantages such as Sir Charles Tupper speaks of! In 1887, Sir Charles Tupper, acting in concert with Sir L. Sackville West and Joseph Chamberlain, British plenipotentiaries, went to Washington to negotiate a treaty as to fisheries, etc., and proposed to discuss tariff arrangements looking towards the old arrangement, with no practical results. Later, Sir, such a treaty was actually arranged by the aforesaid commissioners, and was actually signed, but the United States did not ratify the agreement. If the Honorable Provincial Treasurer will look at the Canadian Statutes of 1879 and 1888 he will find that they contain standing offers for reciprocal trade in a long list of articles.

In 1891 the Canadian Ministers were sent to act with the British Ambassador in a consultation with the United

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Harvey Bank, N. B.—I can highly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any suffering woman. I have taken it for female weakness and painful menstruation and it cured me.—MRS. DEVERE BARBOUR.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

Hon. Mr. McKay on the Provincial Finances.

Continued from Page 4.

vided similar concessions are made with reference to Canadian products so that, Sir, you will observe that as late as 1894, that is two years before the Conservative Government went out of power, they placed this standing offer upon the Canadian Statutes. Their course throughout was persistently consistent, and consistently persistent in an attempt to get free trade relations, and yet the Honorable Provincial Treasurer takes the position that even the old Reciprocity Treaty was an injury to Canada. The late Sir John Thompson in 1894 (see Hansard vol. 1, pp. 1505-6) informed the House that "the Conservative Government had dispatched an agent to Washington to ascertain whether it was the desire of the United States Government to enter into negotiations with the Government of Canada on the subject of Tariff Concessions." In 1896 the Liberals continued similar negotiations; but the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer tells us, notwithstanding that the leaders of both parties were a unit in believing that free trade relations would be beneficial to

Canada, that such is not the case, and that as a matter of fact the old treaty was injurious. The honorable gentleman, I repeat, Sir, has taken on during this debate an extremely heavy load. He has swallowed his own past record with reference to taxation of corporations, the Succession Duties

which it still should be treated; that this Government has an entirely wrong conception as to its duties with reference to that railroad, and with reference to Northern Ontario. It is an absolute mistake to charge excessive freight and other rates in order to attempt to produce annually a balance on the right side. It does not lie in the mouth of any citizen of Old Ontario to say to this or any other Government, you must at once make that road absolutely pay. The pioneers have a right to be treated liberally. It is true that the forest wealth and the mineral wealth belongs not to the Northland especially, but to the whole Province of Ontario; but, it is also equally true, Sir, that the province has ever since Confederation derived a very large percentage of its revenue from that Northland. Honorable gentlemen opposite have been even fulsome in their laudation of the Honorable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. I desire to ask him frankly but firmly the question "Are we doing the square thing by the Northland, by ourselves, and the Province of Ontario?" The Honorable the Premier, in his speech on the Address, took the strange position, that if Ontario increases its population there is apparently no beneficial result, but there is an extra outlay by way of aid to municipal government, providing lockups, etc. The inference from such an argument is that it does not pay this province to secure settlers for our Northland. It is a strange coincidence, of course only a coincidence—a case of great minds, etc.—that almost on the very day upon which the Honorable the Premier delivered himself of this strange doctrine, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, speaking before the Empire Club, advanced exactly the same argument. The argument of both, and that of the latter as published by Toronto Saturday Night, simply means this: that if the province spends money in securing settlers for Northern Ontario, and opens up and settles new townships, that the results will be increased expenditure by the province, with the further inferential result that the province derives no benefit from these settlers; but that the Dominion is greatly benefited by way of revenue received under tariff regulations. There is an element of truth in the contention, namely: that increased population encouraged by this province would indirectly be a benefit to the whole Dominion; but it is economic heresy to say that the same increased population is not a direct benefit to the province. If, Sir, we roll back the map of settlement do we not thereby of absolute necessity increase the value of the crown lands and crown timber lying immediately beyond the line of settlement? Does any sane man doubt this? Sir, if we increase the population, or as I have already said, roll back the map of settlement, do we not "ipso facto," of necessity, increase the land and timber wealth of the province lying directly behind the line of settlement? These settlers will in time form companies, and develop interests, pay for commercial and other charters through the Provincial Secretary's Department, and will thus directly increase the finances of the province, to say nothing of the indirect benefit that will be obtained by developing trade between the Northland and North Bay, Toronto, and other points.

More Railways.

I fear, Sir, that this Government is deliberately retarding the development of Northern Ontario, owing to the fact that it does not treat the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway as a colonization road, but has endeavored by excessive freight and other charges to make it pay. Then again, Sir, the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway should have branch colonization lines. If, for example, the mining camps are real camps, and I think they undoubtedly are, why should the Government not at once build into Elk Lake, Gowganda and Montreal River district. Shut out your feeders to the main railway you cannot afford



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tax the prospector before he could go out and search for a mine, and the amount fixed by the Government was placed at \$10, we, on this side of the House vigorously opposed this, and argued that if it was requisite to charge any fee the fee should only be nominal. That \$10 fee, I am glad to say, has since been reduced to \$5. It should have been reduced to \$1.

Then again, Sir, if this prospector is fortunate enough to make a discovery, the province charges him \$10 for filing his claim, and \$3 for transfer of the same. This is more than is charged in any of the Old Provinces for a similar service.

Assessment Work.

Then again, Sir, as if we did not place difficulties enough in the way of the prospector, under our law and regulations at present, if he makes a discovery in the late November or December, what happens? Within ninety days from the date of filing his claim he must do thirty days' work on that claim. Now, what in actual practice does such a ridiculous requirement mean? It means, Sir, that during the winter months when there is probably four feet of snow on the ground, that poor fellow must go forth with snowshoes on his feet and snow shovel on his shoulder to do practical mining work! After he has built his little hut, and moved his provisions out, he commences trenching in the snow, and the practical result is that he is obliged to spend thirty days in a pretence of doing mining work, when practically all that he has done is washed away by a spring freshet. I say, Sir, that it is an unequalled hardship to the prospector to ask him to spend a month there, doing work which is of no benefit whatever, and which he might well be allowed to do in the summer months, when his actual trenching would be done, not in the snow, but in the earth, and when he could work intelligently and with some beneficial results. If, Sir, all these discoverers were allowed to do such work in say, August or September, they could then do practical trenching, blasting and drilling if necessary. In fact, Sir, they could go to their work singing the little ditty "Drill, Ye Farmers, Drill"; but this, under the arbitrary regulations of the present Ministry has been changed into the unwilling chorus, "Shovel, Ye Prospectors, Shovel." In a word, Sir, if we are going to get our fair share of people for the North Country, if we are to get our fair share of the population coming to Canada for our own North Country as against the inducements of the West and the Far West, we must build railroads and

an agreement whereby we get advantages to counterbalance any seeming disadvantages? But, in view of the doleful wail of honorable gentlemen opposite as to the effect this agreement will have on our whole transportation system, is it not very peculiar that, since the announcement of the agreement, C.P.R. stocks have run up to the highest figure they have reached in the history of that company? The purchasers of that stock are sane, intelligent business men. If, therefore, the result of the agreement meant destruction to our whole transportation system, of which the Canadian Pacific Railway constitutes a very important part, one would naturally expect that the price of C.P.R. stocks would have greatly declined. As against the vagaries of honorable gentlemen I place the substantial fact that these stocks have greatly advanced in price.

Disloyalty.

When argument fails, we have in this House, as elsewhere, the loyalty cry raised, and the fear is expressed that the opening of another market to Canadian goods will mean disintegration of the whole Empire. The honorable member for West Hastings closed his speech with an expression of fear "that the obtaining of reciprocal arrangements will certainly lead to disintegration of the Empire." This House might be pardoned in view of the fact that the honorable member's name is Johnson, if his remarks drove honorable members to a recollection of a statement made by the greatest

Johnson of the line, namely, that "Loyalty is often the last refuge of a scoundrel." Of course, such a remark would not apply to any honorable gentleman in this House, but the statement is absolutely true, nevertheless. Loyalty is too often dragged in as a cover, or a cloak where argument and reasoning fail. May I be allowed, Sir, to address an "argumentum ad hominem" to the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer? Suppose he has a horse to sell, and a purchaser for the British market offers \$200. A purchaser for the American market offers \$225. Which will he accept? If that extra \$25 is flaunted before his face by the buyer from the American market I venture to say it will be a case of "Now you see it, and now you don't see it." The larger price would be accepted. I desire, Sir, to use this homely illustration to make the point that by accepting the larger price the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer would be a more loyal Britisher than if trade barriers prevented

Canada, that such is not the case, and that as a matter of fact the old treaty was injurious. The honorable gentleman, I repeat, Sir, has taken on during this debate an extremely heavy load. He has swallowed his own past record with reference to taxation of corporations, the Succession Duties' Act, the Brewers and Distillers' Licenses, the proper classification of accounts, as to Indian treaty No. 3; but he now, Sir, adds to this the Herculean task of swallowing the whole past commercial history of the Dominion Conservative party at Ottawa. He says in effect with reference to those great chieftains, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the late Sir Leonard Tilley, the late Sir John Thompson, and others, "I shouted for you in your lifetime, but under pressure of party exigencies now I recall all that, and I say to you now that you were all wrong." I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that this is rather a heavy load that the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer attempts to lay upon the shoulders of his provincial following; and I apprehend that he will experience very considerable difficulty indeed in getting them to swing into line on such a heretofore unheard of and absurd proposal.

The T. & N. O. Railway.

Now, Sir, with reference to the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, instead of endeavoring to work himself and the province into a state of alarm over the decreasing earning powers of this railway as a result of proposed freer trade relations, let me show him the better way. Allow me to point out to him, first, what this road was in its conception intended to be in its early history a colonization road. As such, Sir, I

Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway should have branch colonization lines. If, for example, the mining camps are real camps, and I think they undoubtedly are, why should the Government not at once build into Elk Lake, Gowganda and Montreal River district. Shoot out your feeders to the main railway you can not afford to stand shivering on the brink of duty? We must build these roads, and they will prove effective and paying feeders of the main road. The original conception of this Government road was that it was to pass through the clay belt and reach James Bay, and thus tap the untold fishery wealth of these waters. This is the only way to develop this Northland. The Government should at once adopt an up-to-date, aggressive and progressive policy.

Town Sites Should Be Taxed.

Let me deal with other points, Sir, that are hindering and retarding the progress of the north. Years ago this House unanimously decided that some recognition should be made by way of land grants to the volunteers for their services; but this House unanimously made the mistake of allowing such land grants to be taken up in different townships, and so long as they remained in the hands of the volunteers they remained untaxed. This retarded development and progress, and steps have been taken to remedy this evil. Why then, Sir, should a similar mistake be made by this Government in connection with town sites? If the Province of Ontario is determined to own one out of every four town lots, then, I say, the Government should pay taxes on these lots. Why should the province take the unearned increment, the increment earned by the hardy settler, and not join with the settlers in paying their fair share of taxes in order that proper municipal improvements may be undertaken?

Prospector's Rights.

Then again, Sir, the Government's extreme desire to make money out of the north is shown in its dealing with prospectors. When it was proposed to

face by the buyer from the American market I venture to say it will be a case of "Now you see it, and now you don't see it." The larger price would be accepted. I desire, Sir, to use this homely illustration to make the point that by accepting the larger price the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer would be a more loyal Britisher than if trade barriers prevented him from receiving the greater price. Canny Scot that he is, he would be better pleased to receive the larger price, and let me say, Sir, that contentment with one's lot and one's environment produces, nay is, twin sister to loyalty, and discontent with conditions, including trade relations, produces disloyalty, nay is, twin sister to disloyalty. If a man is prosperous, if he is satisfied with conditions, including trade relations, if he is satisfied that they give fair play, he will be contented, and if contented he will not only be contented with such conditions and trade relations, but naturally contented with and loyal to the national flag that guarantees him such. I repeat, Sir, that if trade relations help to make a man's circumstances more prosperous he will be the more loyal. Further then, Sir, in the last analysis, the question of a reciprocal agreement comes down to a straight question of business, pure and simple. If, Sir, trade with our American cousins tended to make Canadians disloyal and to make "Old Glory" float over this whole continent, I wonder, Sir, that we did not long

Effects on C.P.R. Stocks.

Returning again to the question of Reciprocity, let us follow to their logical conclusion the remarks of the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer. He says in effect, if the Reciprocity agreement is consummated and the duty is taken off our grain, that the grain from the West will go south, and our whole transportation system will be injuriously affected. On the other hand, Conservative newspapers say "Let us stay our hands. The Democrats are likely to get into power, and the duty will be taken off anyway." What difference does it make as to how the duty is taken off once the American duty is taken off? Would the effect on transportation not be the same? Or, is it not better if the duty is to be taken off anyway, that it should be removed as a result of

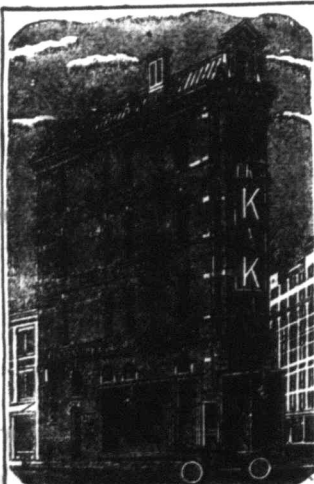
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I wasted \$100! then Zam-Buk Cured me for \$1.

If you are suffering from any form of skin disease or injury, read this!

Mr. Arthur Fairbank, of 547 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, is the speaker, and he says: "A bad eruption on my forehead quickly spread until it covered my scalp with foul and painful sores. I went to a doctor who treated me for it. Still the sores spread until almost the whole of my head was affected. As the doctor's treatment did me very little good, I left it off and tried various home remedies. "Then I tried blood mixtures, but not one of them did me any good. I was by that time in a shocking condition, and as a last resource I went to a skin specialist. He treated me for a period and it cost me over \$50, but the sores got no better. They would itch and burn at times until I was nearly mad. I must have spent over \$100 on useless remedies, when one day a friend of mine who I had not tried Zam-Buk, and gave me a little. That little bit of Zam-Buk did me more good than all the long treatment I had had from doctors and specialists. I immediately sent for a supply of the laim. Very soon I began to see and feel a great difference in the sores, and finally Zam-Buk cured me at a trading cost. If I had got it at first it would have saved me dollars, and hours and hours of pain."

For all forms of skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, eczema, ring-worm, blood-poisoning, etc., Zam-Buk is a sure cure. It also heals old wounds, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, chaps, and cures piles. All druggists and stores at 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations and imitations.

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ago become disloyal, and that "Old Glory" is not already flying over Canada. Look at the figures of our trade with the United States: For the year ending March 1st, 1910, we shipped in value seven times as many horses to the United States as we did to Great Britain; of sheep 52 times as many; of poultry about 800 times as many; of eggs twenty per cent. more; of oats a greater quantity; of pease about 60 per cent. more, and so on with a large list of produce that might be named. If then, the argument of the honorable gentleman is true, our farmers, nay our dairymen who sent \$3,400,000 worth of cream last year, must by this time have their loyalty pretty well tested. It is not fair to any man in Canada, it is an insult to his intelligence to tell him that it will make him disloyal if he follows that law implanted in him by God and nature, which is part of the warp and woof of his very existence, namely, that he has a right to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. This, Sir, is a law of the human race, and it is an insult to the intelligence of any community or any people to practically tell them they are disloyal if they desire to follow that law. As well at once argue that, if a man ships a horse across the line he must ship his nationality with it. Generally speaking, the parties that are loudest in preaching the doctrine that every man's loyalty will be affected, if allowed to trade with his neighbors, will be found as a matter of fact to be directly, or indirectly, interested in trading with that very neighbor. I have already clearly shown, Sir, that both political parties from time to time since 1866 down to the present date endeavored to make better trade relations with our neighbors to the south of us, and yet, Sir, no truer Britishers were ever in this Dominion than the two leaders of the Governments who attempted to secure such trade relations. Sir, when the unbiased historian comes to write the history of Canada, and when through the lapse of time he will have a better perspective, he will give an outstanding place to two Premiers of this Dominion, both of whom sought wider and freer trade relations with the great nation to the south of us, and both of whom were British to the core. The names of two great nation-builders will stand distinctly out, two men, who by different methods and means did much to make a united and contented Canada, two men who sought in a similar way, whose endeavor it was, to obtain larger markets for the produce of the soil, to make a more happy, more prosperous, and a more contented people. These two names are none other than those of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier!

The British Preference.

The tremendous anxiety of honorable gentlemen opposite as to the loyalty of their fellow-Canadians is in strange contrast to the cry that was heard when a preference was granted by the present Liberal Government at Ottawa to British goods entering Canada. Then one heard frequently the statement that there was no "quid pro quo," and occasionally a harking back to the statement "so much the worse for British connection!" But, Sir, every intelligent Canadian knows that nothing else in the history of the Dominion of Canada, nothing else that any Government ever did in Canada, brought this nation out so conspicuously, not only before John Bull himself but before all the nations of Continental Europe. We know the opinion then expressed by British statesmen, how the newspapers and journals dealt with it; but perhaps, Sir, nothing that has been said or written, so beautifully describes the situation as the words of Rudyard Kipling, when he says:

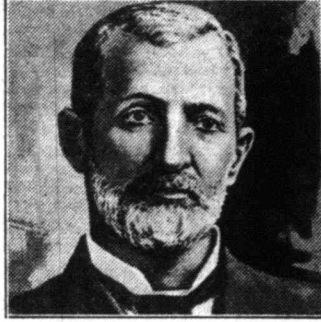
"A Nation spoke to a Nation,
A Throne sent word to a Throne:
'Daughter am I in my Mother's House.
But Mistress in my Own.
The gates are mine to open."
(The gates of commerce, if you will),
"The gates are mine to close;

FOR 25 YEARS HE SUFFERED

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SARNIA, ONT., Feb. 5th, 1910.
"I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of The Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors but derived no benefit whatever.
Finally I read an advertisement of "Fruit-a-lives". I decided to give "Fruit-a-lives" a trial and found they did exactly what was claimed for them.
I have now taken "Fruit-a-lives" for some months and find that they are the only remedy that does me good.
I have recommended "Fruit-a-lives" to a great many of my friends and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly"

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Thousands now use "Fruit-a-lives". Thousands more will try "Fruit-a-lives" after reading the above letter. It proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that at last there is a cure for Constipation and Stomach Troubles.
"Fruit-a-lives" is Nature's cure for these diseases, being made of fruit juices and valuable tonics.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

DESERONTO.

Miss Kate Michol, of Belleville, spent a few days with Misses St. Louis.
Archie Renix, of Kingston, spent a few days at his home here.
Mr. Stewart Breynyn is spending a few days in Toronto.
The last game of hockey for the season was played on Warren's Rink on Thursday evening between Trenton and the local team.
Miss Lily Dalton went to Toronto on Monday to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. F. McMaster.
Workmen are busy at the gas plant the town being in darkness since the break and the town people have had to go back to lamps, inconveniencing a number who used it for cooking.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MACDONALD.
S. Vanvolkenberg has moved to his residence, lately purchased from James McKendry.
Lorne Spencer has moved on the farm leased from Thomas Hoff. Thomas Hoff's sale last week was largely attended.
Nelson Dingman and Mrs. S. Miller have had 'phones placed in their residences.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rendall and Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowen, of Deseronto, spent last Friday at Felson Dingman's.

SELBY.

A. Wood has bought Mrs. Clark's house.
Mrs. R. Lucas and daughter left on Monday for to join her husband, who has been in the west for the past year. Mr. Calthorpe has rented Mr. Quigley's house.
G. Reid, visiting friends for the past two months, left on Wednesday for the west.
Mrs. Hudgins, on the sick list, is somewhat better.
Mrs. Fitzpatrick is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Thompson, who is quite ill.
William Anderson and Misses Libbie and Mabel Anderson, spent a few days at Thurlow recently.
Mrs. McGuinness is quite ill again. Visitors: Mrs. Hawley and D. Vallean and wife, and Mrs. Gibson and E. Williams at G. Vallean's; Miss Richardson and Mr. Booth at D. Denison's; H. McGuinness and wife at J. McGuinness'; Miss E. Lucas at H. Martin's.

BETHEL.

For last week.
J. S. Galbraith left on Saturday for Vancouver, B.C. Mrs. Galbraith and children will likely go there in June. A number of their church friends of Camden East met at their home and read an address thanking them for their great help in Sunday school and other work.
Miss Luta McWilliams, while visiting in Richmond, was taken ill, and is unable to return to her home here.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. McWilliam and daughter, Erma, and Miss A. Martin, spent a recent evening at W. Jackson's.
Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Curl and Master Denwood Denison visited at Walter Higgs' on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dennison are at W. Curl's.
Jacob Boyce has gone to Wellington on a visit.
The remains of the late Stuart Carroll were taken to Camden East vault on Monday. Deceased was only sick a few days and his death was a shock to those who knew him.
Rev. Mr. McConnell visited at John Galbraith's last week.
James A. Hamilton and sister, May, entertained their young friends one evening last week.
Mrs. J. Robinson has been visiting for a few days at Tamworth.
Miss Pearl Kellar, Sharp's Corners, is visiting at her uncle's, J. M. Jayne's. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Perry, Ernestown Station, visited at his brother's, Wellington Perry's.

ODESSA.

The weather begins to shape like spring and it will be very welcome to those who are moving.
R. Walker shipped his household effects and machinery at Ernestown on Saturday for Calgary, where he intends going in business with his brother, who is already there. He and his wife took the train at Napanee on Monday.
Mrs. Babcock and children are going West to join her husband, who went out last year.
The men are busy drawing sand and cement brick for the new M. E. church most of which they have now on the ground.
The choir will hold their social at the home of P. A. Mabey on Tuesday evening.
The Ladies' Aid will hold their "At Home" at R. Anglin's, on Thursday of this week, from 2 to 5. Mr. Anglin will furnish a rig for those who have no way of going from the village. The ladies are preparing for a sale which they intend to hold in the spring in aid of the new church.

SOLD THE WORLD OVER.



COLEBROOK.

(For last week)
Everybody is putting in ice, which is the best for years, being from twenty-eight to thirty inches thick.
Mrs. P. Connor was called to the bedside of her son, Morley, who is ill at Waupoos.
Mrs. John Shangraw's sons, Aylmer and Otto, of Pennsylvania, were here to see their mother, who was ill last week. She is now much better and they return home Monday.
Mrs. C. N. Garrison has been making a three weeks' visit with her daughter at Marlbank.
Mrs. Davidson, son and daughter, of Harrowsmith, are making an extended visit with her daughter here, Mrs. Arthur Hart.
William Irish and Mr. Saul, of Winnipeg, visited relatives here.
Mr. McCormack, his wife and child, of Odessa, who are preparing to move to the North-West, spent a few days at his brother-in-law's C. M. Woodruff's.
Evert Shangraw and wife have removed here from Marlbank.
Thomas Wagar has sold his house and lot at Desmond to Frederick Battelle, of that place.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO MILK TESTERS, AND CHEESE AND BUTTERMAKERS.

Dear Sir,—
At the beginning of another season of milk production, it is desired to remind you of the great importance of getting your patrons to take up cow testing.
It is quite expected that all the old members of associations will continue, but there probably very many more who would take it up if you recommended the plan to them as strongly as you possibly can.
With the commencement of cow testing comes more milk per cow, which is a great gain to the patron, for some men are now receiving twice as much income per cow as they were four years ago. There comes, also, the opportunity for you to make a substantial addition to your income every month through doing the testing, as this Department pays five cents for every test and supplies the acid.
The probable gain to the factory is very important. More milk from the same territory means lower cost both of hauling and making, besides a longer factory season. Then as members become better dairymen their product is better.

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the words of Rudyard Kipling, when he says:
"A Nation spoke to a Nation,
A Throne sent word to a Throne:
'Daughter am I in my Mother's House,
But Mistress in my Own.
The gates are mine to open,"
(The gates of commerce, if you will),
"The gates are mine to close;
And I abide by my Mother's House,
Said Our Lady of the Snows."
Honorable gentlemen opposite, who talk loyalty, forget that British Preference remains still intact. If honorable gentlemen opposite urge that now
(To be continued)

Distances From Earth to Stars That Make Even Imagination Gasp.

One of the greatest sources of the fascination of the starry heavens is the measurelessness of their abysses. The ocean of space is so pellucid that we seem to see its spangled bottom, but trigonometry is powerless to reach it. Here and there only some projecting reef throws a star-gemmed point within touch of the astronomer's sounding line.
Such a spire, situated at a depth hitherto unfathomed, has caught and arrested the spectroscopic plummet flung into the abyss by the astronomer Charles Nordmann, who has invented a new method of celestial soundings. The glittering star crag that he has hit is charted by astronomers under the name of Delta Librae, and the length of the mathematical line which now hangs between it and the earth makes the imagination itself gasp.

It is two quadrillions of miles!
It is only step by step that one can comprehend a number like that. Two quadrillions of twenty dollar gold pieces would make 100,000 necklaces, each long enough to embrace the earth and the moon in a double loop. An express train traveling 100 miles per hour and never stopping would require more than 2,280,000,000 years to go two quadrillions of miles. A projectile flying 3,000 feet per second, or in round numbers 50,000 miles per day, would require about 110,000,000 years to reach Delta Librae. Light, the swiftest thing known—the swiftest thing that can possibly exist, if we may trust recent calculations based on the phenomenon of radio-activity, and that can make the round of the whole earth more than seven times in a second—takes 355 years to come to us from that star.

Yet Delta Librae lies in shallow water. It is a gem cast upon a shoal, and all around it the mighty depths of the ether descend to profundities unthinkable. At ten times, a hundred times, perhaps a thousand times, its depth glitter the star sands of the Milky way. To our telescopes they appear to lie on the very bottom, drifted into heaps and curves by mysterious currents, but it cannot be the real bottom even there. Beyond yawn abysses so black with excess of depth that the stars themselves, great suns that they are, fade to invisibility.—Garrett P. Serviss in New York American.

When He Did Better.

A celebrated bishop once sat through a long and atrocious sermon on a hot summer morning. The preacher was a youth just out of college—a very conceited youth. He hellowed through his sermon at the top of his lungs. His gestures were violent enough to break his arms. At every climax he fixed the bishop with his eye to see if a suitable impression had been made.

And at the end of the service this young snip swaggered up to the bishop and said:

"Fancy I did rather well to-day, sir. Don't you think so?"
"Yes," returned the bishop; "but you did better last year."

"Last year!" said the young man. "Why, I didn't preach at all last year."

"That's the reason," said the bishop, with a pleasant smile.

farm leased from Thomas Huff. Thomas Huff's sale last week was largely attended.

Nelson Dingman and Mrs. S. Miller have had 'phones placed in their residences.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rendall and Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowen, of Deseronto, spent last Friday at Felson Dingman's.

Mrs. L. T. Spencer visited last week at Jacob Loyt's, Hayburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are visiting relatives here, prior to their departure for the North-West.

Mrs. Stillman, of Peterboro, spent Sunday and Monday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nolan.

Oscar Sandwith spent a couple of days last week with his brother, on Amherst Island.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sandwith is improving after an attack of inflammation.

Bertram Bombough expects to start for Manitoba in a few days.

MAPLE LANE.

Mr. Close is moving on his farm purchased from Hartman Snider.

Mr. Irwin Miller, Links Mills, is on the sick list.

Mr. Foster is building an addition to his factory for the manufacture of whey butter and an up to date ice house. The Davey Bros. of Bath, are doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vrooman and son at R. Gilbert's.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. G. Davidson were calling on friends in Odessa.

Mr. Miles Snider and family and Miss Bertha Jackson, of Moscow were visiting at Calvin Emmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Hagadore, of Sharpton, were visiting at Miller Snider's.

Mr. Albert Snider and Mr. John Burley, of Odessa, were calling on friends in the lane.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lucas made a trip to Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Emmons were calling on friends in Glenvale lately.

Mr. S. D. Hartman made a business trip to Napanee on Saturday.

Mr. Ed. Gilbert has gone on the Grand Trunk railroad to brake.

Our school is flourishing under our able teacher, Mr. Judd, of Odessa. He is a hustler.

Mr. J. M. Lucas' team ran away. The cause was a broken bit. The result was slight damage to the harness and no one hurt.

Mrs. Hartman Snider still continues very low.

Mr. Joseph Smith and mother and S. D. Hartman at J. H. Lucas'.

Mr. Miles Snider has a telephone put in his house, also one has been installed in the post office to the satisfaction of every one.

Mr. Jas. Snider has been visiting friends in the north of the county for a time.

Miss Bertha Jackson is prolonging her visit in the Lane on account of a bad cold, but is getting better.

Are Kidneys Fit to Eat.

We think not. It is the kidneys that abstract poisons and other soluble impurities from the blood. The kidneys are often diseased, the tubes becoming inflamed and full of pus so that they fail to do their work and these wastes pass and pain in the back and rheumatism, diabetes, puffiness under the eyes, follows. In such cases Merrill's System Tonic will be found invaluable. It contains bichlor to soothe the inflammation and purifies the blood from the re-circulated poisons. Old people and children need System Tonic to prevent too frequent urination, and to take away the burning sensation. All druggists sell Merrill's System Tonic. Price 50c. 6 boxes for \$2.50, per by mail, postpaid, from the Merrill Medical Co., Merrill Building, Toronto.

Sold and recommended by T. B. Wallace, Druggist.

evening.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their "At Home" at R. Anglin's, on Thursday of this week, from 2 to 5. Mr. Anglin will furnish a rig for those who have no way of going from the village. The ladies are preparing for a sale which they intend to hold in the spring in aid of the new church.

Mr. Hartman Snider, who lately moved to the village, has the sympathy of the people in the very severe illness of his wife for whom grave fears are held as to her recovery.

Mr. Delderfield moved last week from T. Sharp's farm to N. Hamm's at Ernestown.

J. Gardner is drawing timber to the mill for rebuilding his barns in the spring.

J. H. Babcock has added a new top saw to his saw mill for cutting large logs and can cut boards any width now.

The Masonic Lodge are preparing to repair and furnish their hall, which they have lately purchased in the village.

A new teacher has arrived for the continuation classes in the school, owing to the illness of the teacher in charge.

W. Daugherty is getting his cheese factory ready for opening first of the month.

Most all the ice houses in the village have been re-filled, and quite a number of farmers are drawing ice at present.

T. Giddy, who has been in the West for some time has arrived here on a visit.

F. Allison and family have moved on P. A. Mabey's tenant house.

S. Bond and wife are going from the village to a farm this spring.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

Doubtless you have heard sound-reproducing instruments—perhaps you have had it in mind to buy one—maybe you are uncertain which make to buy—but

have you heard the Edison Phonograph play an Amberol Record?

You can do this at the store of any Edison dealer. When you go, note the longer playing time of Amberol Records (playing twice as long as the Standard Edison Records); note the Amberol selections, not found on any other record of any kind; note also the reproducing point of the Edison Phonograph that never wears out and never needs changing; the motor, that runs as silently and as evenly as an electric device, and the special horn, so shaped that it gathers every note or spoken word and brings it out with startling fidelity. It is these exclusive features, vital to perfect work, that should claim your attention.



Edison Phonographs
**\$16.50
to \$240.00**

Edison Standard Records, 40c. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long), 85c. Edison Grand Opera Records, 85c. to \$2.50.

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS SOLD BY
R. B. ALLEN, Market Square

ing, as this Department pays five cents for every test and supplies the acid.
The probable gain to the factory is very important. More milk from the same territory means lower cost both of hauling and making, besides a longer factory season. Then as members become better dairymen their product is better.
Will you, therefore, do your very best in assisting to extend this cow testing movement?
As soon as you have seen your patrons, please write what the prospects are, when this Department will be glad to help you in every way possible.
Yours very truly,
J. A. RUDDICK,
Commissioner
CHAS. F. WHITLEY,
In charge of dairy records.

Trade **Asaya-Neurall** Mark
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
Nervous Exhaustion
Grief and worry drain the nervous system with disheartening rapidity. The signs are lack of interest, lack of appetite, insomnia. The only remedy is Food, Rest and nerve repair. "ASAYA-NEURALL" is and makes possible this cure. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, quickens the appetite, aids digestion, restores nerve vitality. \$1.50 per bottle. Obtain from the local agent.

E. E. JESSOP.

LA GRIPPE RAVAGES

THE TROUBLE SWEEPING OVER
CANADA IS AN EPIDEMIC

Weakened and Broken Constitu-
tions Left Behind—How to
Regain New Health
and Strength

La grippe is one of the most dangerous diseases that annually sweeps over Canada. It starts with a sneeze—a slight cold—and ends with a complication of troubles. It lays the strong man on his back; it tortures him with fevers and chills, with headaches and back-aches. Its victims are left low-spirited and depressed, and an easy prey to bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, and often that most dreaded of all diseases—consumption. You can avoid la grippe entirely by keeping the blood rich and red by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The trouble takes as its victims those whose blood is in a poor condition, and its after-effects are more dangerous and more lasting than the trouble itself. For the after-effects of la grippe there is absolutely no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make rich, red blood that drives disease from the system, and makes weak, despondent men and women bright, cheerful and strong. If you have suffered in any way from the epidemic of la grippe that has been sweeping over Canada, give this great health-restoring medicine a trial, and it will not disappoint you. Here is proof of the wonderful power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills over the after-effects of this disease. Mr. P. E. Paulin, collector of customs at Caraquet, N. B., says: "A few winters ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, which completely broke me down. I had to take to my bed for several weeks, and although during that time I employed a doctor I did not seem to recover from the trouble. I was left terribly weak, did not sleep well, had night sweats and little or no appetite. I was really a physical wreck. On a former occasion I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for general debility with such great success that I decided to try them again. I sent for a half dozen boxes and began to take the Pills at once. When taking the second box I began to feel quite a change in my condition. I was able to walk about the house and my appetite was improving. From that on I gained strength every day and before the six boxes were done I was able to return to the office and attend to my work. I have since enjoyed the best of health, and think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine for trouble of this kind."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only promptly cure the serious after-effects of la grippe, but they make well and strong all persons suffering from any form of debility or general weakness. These Pills have no laxative or purgative action; their mission is to make new, rich, red blood, and thus fortify and strengthen every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE;

OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd)

Lady Burton coughed slightly; she felt annoyed at the remark, just when she had settled in her own mind that her sweet Maude should reign over the Crawshaw bank notes.

"My dear Mrs. Darnley, you forget," she said, blandly, "Mr. Crawshaw is quite a personage in—shire; and besides, his wealth gives him any position in society that he wishes to occupy. Personally, I find the man quite charming, so refreshingly original, such—"

"Pardon me," interrupted Mrs. Darnley, curtly, "as I have no marriageable daughters, you will excuse me if I do not join you in this eulogy of a person whom I consider it an insult to be asked to meet!"

And with that Derrick's mother turned to Lady Mersfield, and began an eager conversation, which treated entirely of poor Nancy and her position at Ripstone Hall.

Lady Burton was not in the least offended.

"So like Anne Darnley," she said to herself, "uncompromisingly frank, and, consequently, extremely disagreeable! Well, I only hope she will find no trouble with the future of her marriageable son. I can see through a brick wall as well as most people, and the interest Derrick Darnley evinces for that very dangerously pretty protégée of Sir Humphrey would not altogether please me were I his mother!" which thought proved Lady Burton to be a woman of some perception and common sense.

Dorothy Leicester progressed to the end of welcoming her guests at last, and then every one trooped off to the tennis court to see the match which was the original raison d'être of the fête.

Nancy was kept busy in the tent seeing that all the elderly ladies were served with ice drinks or tea, and Darnley had no chance of getting near her. He planted himself, however, near the entrance to the refreshment tent, and it must be confessed, he grumbled a great deal under his breath at the crowd, the heat, and, last of all, at the fact that his darling was separated from him, and buried all the afternoon in such a spot.

Sir Humphrey was careful to carry out his daughter's instructions, and presented Miss Hamilton to all the smart people of the neighborhood.

It made Derrick Darnley both smile with pleasure and foam with anger as he heard snatches of remarks about the girl he loved; his jealousy was up in arms, too, as he saw the men stare hard at her, and then ask Sir Humphrey to introduce them.

"A set of countrified bumpkins! I should like to kick them

she by the sweet dream that had come to her. The tennis match was played, and, to the immense and unbounded delight of the Hon. Ella, the diamond brooch was hers.

To pass the time Mr. Darnley had unwittingly strolled up to her to congratulate her, and there found himself seized on by Mrs. Fairfax, who was a desperate flirt, and who admired his stern, dark, handsome face tremendously.

No slave working for his liberty struggled to free himself with greater ardor or eagerness than Darnley did—in vain, he could not escape. He heard the tower clock chime seven, and in fancy he saw Nancy wending her way to the silent and distant end of the lake. He resorted to all sorts of strategy, but Mrs. Fairfax was not to be shaken off.

It may be that the pretty, passive, little matron had guessed something of the truth, and in pique determined to spoil sport; but whether that was so or not, she successfully managed to prevent Mr. Darnley from escaping, and roused him nearly to the verge of madness and anger.

It was just half-past seven when he got free at last, and then he had to manoeuvre to prevent remark being passed on his strange eagerness and haste.

"Confound that woman!" he muttered, under his breath, "we shall not have a moment, and my poor, precious one has been waiting down there all alone. I could willingly pitch Mrs. Fairfax into that fountain!"

Once free of the crowd, however, he strode along quickly, and breathed a deep sigh of relief as he left the buzz of voices and the strains of music behind him.

He hurried through the rose gardens, past the spot hallowed for ever in his memory, as the place where his lips had first touched Nancy's, then through many narrow paths to the lower lake.

His heart thrilled with the intensity of his love. In another moment all the misty dreams of the past week would be realized, and Nancy would be in his arms—Nancy herself—no myth—no tantalizing, illusive spirit, but Nancy in her exquisite beauty and enthralling sweetness.

One more moment.

He pushed aside a low-hanging bough, and then he paused.

She was sitting on a rustic chair, gazing over the sunlit lake, her face was eloquent in its silence, the purity, the shy color that mantled it as she heard his step woke another and deeper throb in the man's heart.

Without a word he drew her from the chair, and clasped her in his arms. It was not easy to speak at such a moment, for both their hearts were full.

"My own—my very own!" murmured the man, breaking the long

girl, that the trite proverb quoted so lightly would be only too grievously proved in her own case!

"Do not defy me!" Darnley asked, with mock anger. "Beware, madam! or—Well, for two paces I will pick you up in my arms and walk off with you to the house, there!"

Nancy shrank back, as if she actually feared this, whereat Darnley broke into hearty laughter. He pushed aside the boughs for her to pass on to the path; then just as she was going he stopped.

"Do you really love me, Nancy?" he asked, softly, yet with deep eagerness. "You have not told me yet."

She lifted her eyes to his. "I love you with all my heart. I shall love you till I die," she answered, solemnly.

Their lips met in a last kiss, then the boughs slipped back, and the sound of their footsteps died away in the distance.

When they were quite gone, a man crept out from behind some bushes. His swarthy face was pallid with anger and jealousy; he strode to and fro with clenched hands, muttering angrily every now and then between his pale lips. Few of the guests would have recognized in this agitated, haggard, infuriated-looking man, the self-satisfied, important, yet undeniably plebeian millionaire, Thomas Crawshaw, whose appearance at the fête had caused such a flutter among the fair sex; and little did Nancy think that in this, the very birth of her exquisite happiness, a cloud no larger than a man's hand was rising slowly from the horizon—a cloud that would darken and destroy her simple, peaceful life.

(To be continued.)

TOOK THE ADVICE OF HER FRIENDS

AND DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
MADE MRS. PAINCHAUD
WELL.

She inherited ill-health from her parents, and for seven years was a sufferer from Kidney and Heart Trouble.

Whitworth, Temiscouata Co., Que., Feb. 20 (Special)—That she took the advice of her friends and used Dodd's Kidney Pills is the reason Mrs. Julien Painchaud of this place gives for the perfect health that shows in her every movement.

"I inherited ill-health from my parents," Mrs. Painchaud says in an interview. "For seven years my Heart and Kidneys bothered me. I was always tired and nervous. I could not sleep. My eyes had dark circles round them, and were puffed and swollen.

"I could hardly do my housework when I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. One box relieved me of pain, and six boxes made me perfectly well."

Every woman who is feeling fagged, tired and worn out, should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the Kidneys, and every woman's health depends on her Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood carrier new

and strong all persons suffering from any form of debility or general weakness. These Pills have no laxative or purgative action; their mission is to make new, rich, red blood, and thus fortify and strengthen every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

P.O. COMPLAINT BOOK.

How Citizens Complain of Postal System in Germany.

In Germany every post-office has a complaint book, and should a citizen think he has not been properly treated, or has received short change, he asks for the book and in the presence of the postmaster or clerk enters his complaint and signs it. Should there be any person in the post-office at the time of the alleged offence, who considers the caller to be wrong, they also enter and sign a statement to that effect. The book is examined periodically by an inspector who takes the entry for the truth, and for the first few complaints is not severe, generally warning the clerk or postmaster, but if the complaints continue, the official is not promoted, but must remain in his old position until his record is better. Needless to say, very few complaints are registered.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS FOR ALL BABIES

Every mother of young children should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. No other medicine has relieved so many little ones of the ailments that afflict them as have Baby's Own Tablets—no other medicine can be given baby with that absolute sureness of safety as can these Tablets. The mother has the guarantee of a Government analyst that they do not contain a particle of those harmful drugs that make those so-called "soothing" stuffs so dangerous to the life of the little one. The Tablets never fail to be of benefit. Concerning them Mrs. Jno. A. Albert, Caraque, N. B., writes:—"I am happy to state that I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation for my two children with great satisfaction." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A WASHDAY SHOWER.

Bride-Elect's Gifts Suspended from a Clothes Line.

A washday shower was the name of a unique affair given in honor of a bride-to-be. She was ushered into the parlor, in which a clothes line was suspended after the manner of washday, and on it was hung the various gifts. She was provided with a big sure-enough clothes basket and ordered to "take in the wash," which was neatly pinned on the line. The "wash" consisted of various articles needed for daily domestic tasks. There were dish towels, dust cloths, ironing blankets, kitchen aprons, a clothespin bag in which she had to collect the pins and a frame on which to roll the line when she had taken it down and as a climax the tin tubs stood in one corner.

It made Derrick Darnley grin smile with pleasure and foam with anger as he heard snatches of remarks about the girl he loved; his jealousy was up in arms, too, as he saw the men stare hard at her, and then ask Sir Humphrey to introduce them.

"A set of countrified bumpkins! I should like to kick them all!" he savagely declared to himself, forgetting, with a lover's selfishness, that, as yet, Nancy was not publicly allotted to him as his property, and that other eyes, doubtless, found her as charming to gaze on as his own had always done.

He grew moody after a while; his love for this fair young creature was not all smoothness; it was so great, so thorough, it possessed him so completely, that he could think of nothing else; it seemed to him now as if he had known Nancy all his life; he read her simple, frank, sweet nature as clearly as he read a book. He had no wish to dive into her past, for he knew she could not deceive, even had she tried to do so, and he would have staked his existence on her girlish record being as clear and pure as Dorothy's itself.

Only once in their frequent conversations had he broached the subject of that January night, when his strong right arm had struck the coward into the gutter; and though he had had no right then to question further, he learned enough to know that Nancy hated to be reminded of the scene, from no shame on her part, but from a woman's pride and dignity. Yes, Darnley trusted her; now he would trust her to death! Could such magnificent eyes be false!—and did not truth and purity lie buried in their deep-blue hearts?

Come what may, the die was cast—he loved her as he should never love mortal woman again; and against mother, family, friends, the whole world, he would cling to her till death parted them!

These were the thoughts that surged in Derrick Darnley's breast as he stood gazing over the heads of the crowd at the sweet, picturesque face, with its russet-brown locks and eyes of heaven's own blue. He was obvious of the fact that he was neglecting his duty most disgracefully, and that, instead of standing feasting his eyes on Nancy, he should have been by Dorothy's side, assisting her. Everything was lost but the exquisite joy of his love, a joy made greater by the knowledge that he was beloved in return.

Suddenly there was a break in the crowd, and he saw his chance.

He went hurriedly up to Nancy. "Do not forget—the lower lake—seven o'clock. How shall I live till then, Nancy?"

Her hands were trembling so much she could scarcely give him the cup of tea for which he had made a pretence of asking.

His eyes dwelt on hers so long that she was drawn by the magnetic force to meet his gaze. The intensity of his love amazed her—it almost frightened her—and yet how sweet it was!

"My darling one!" he whispered; he had just a moment to touch her hand, and then he was compelled to move away and let another take his place.

The afternoon progressed well; to Darnley it seemed as though it would never come to an end; to Nancy, she had no knowledge of what was happening, so dazed was

as she heard his step woke another and deeper throb in the man's heart.

Without a word he drew her from the chair, and clasped her in his arms. It was not easy to speak at such a moment, for both their hearts were full.

"My own—my very own!" murmured the man, breaking the long silence; "Nancy, did you think I had deserted you—that I was never coming?"

She shook her head. "No," she whispered, in soft, low tones, "I—I felt—I knew you would come!"

Darnley stooped his head and kissed her lips tenderly.

"You know I love you, Nancy!" She smiled faintly, but there was a world of gladness in her eyes.

"And now you belong to me—yes, to me alone. Nancy, I warn you, I shall share you with no one—I am selfish and jealous in my love, but I cannot help it, my darling; when I look back on my life, and realize that I have lived so many years without you, I wonder how I have managed to exist at all!"

"And you have known me such a short time; how do you know you will not tire of—"

"Hush!" he cried, almost fiercely, clasping her still closer in his arms, "never say such a thing, Nancy—tire of you—my love—my queen—my very life!"

Her face paled at his vehemence, yet her strong woman's heart was won still further by this devotion.

It was as if a sudden ray of golden sunshine illumined her entire being; she was conscious of a great, a marvellous sense of happiness—a happiness which seemed to stun her, and stop her heart beating.

The touch of his strong arms about her—the whisper of his love-laden voice—the touch of his lips as he rained passionate kisses on her sweet upturned face, awoke a flood of ecstasy such as she had never felt before, and would remember in all the years of her life to come. Long after, when despair was eating out her heart, Nancy recalled the beauty of this scene—the peaceful lake gliding serenely at her feet, the faintly moving boughs, the ruddy glow of the setting sun, the soft murmuring breeze, balmy and laden with a thousand heavy scents, stealing slowly upon them, as though it would join in their rapture and learn their joy.

Suddenly a clock from afar struck eight. With a start, Nancy drew herself from his hold.

"I must go. They will wonder," she murmured, shyly.

"Let them wonder. What do we care? Are you not mine now? By an hour's time all here shall know that."

"No, no! Not to-night please! I—"

Derrick Darnley laughed at the blush and shy modesty that came on her face.

"It shall be as you will, my darling," he said, kissing her again and again; "but I warn you I shall only wait until to-morrow, Nancy; then I shall claim you before all the world, my own dainty witch!"

"Man proposes. You know the rest," laughed Nancy, nervously, as she picked up her gloves and prepared to start.

How little did she think, poor

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs

Kidney Pills. One box relieved me of pain, and six boxes made me perfectly well."

Every woman who is feeling fagged, tired and worn out, should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the Kidneys, and every woman's health depends on her Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood carrier new life to run down organs which supply the body with energy.

If you're a suffering woman ask your friends. They'll tell you out of their own experience to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

GERMANY PROTECTS WIVES. Makes Men Who Ill-treat Them Spend Week-Ends in Jail.

Germany has an intelligent and practical method of dealing with men who ill-treat their wives. Instead of sending them to jail for a continuous period, as is done in this country, and thus depriving the family of the man's wages for that time, the German offender is arrested on Saturday afternoon as he leaves his work and held in prison until time for work on Monday morning.

This plan is followed until he has served the number of days of his sentence. During the period in which the German offender spends the week-ends away from his home his earning are handed over to his wife.

WILL IT REDUCE COAL BILL?

New Way to Put Fuel on Fire Utilizes Gas and Smoke.

When adding fuel to a good bed of live coal in the furnace, cover one side only, the next time put coal on the other side. In this way the heat from the live coal tends to make coke from the fresh fuel by consuming the gas and smoke. Less draft is needed, too, and less of the fuel goes to waste in gas and smoke, so that there is less gas and dirt in the cellar or furnace room and in the house by way of registers. If large lumps of coal are used, a good way is to scatter what is known as "slack" over them. The slack tends to hold the fire longer, and the lump coal will prevent the slack from forming clinkers.

CURED HER KIDNEYS.

Mrs. John Pettigrew, of Central Economy, N.S., was practically helpless from Rheumatism.

"She could not stoop, and her limbs ached so that it was torture for her to be up and around the house."

As Mrs. Pettigrew put it, "I was all crippled up. I saw Gin Pills advertised and sent for some, and after taking only two boxes, am a different woman. Gin Pills are the only things that helped me, and I cannot say too much for them."

If you have that dreadful pain in the back—if you are tortured with Rheumatism get Gin Pills at once.

Write National Drug & Chemical Co. (Dept. W.L.), Toronto, for free sample. Regular size at dealers, 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

A young man, who had not been married long, remarked at the dinner table the other day:

"My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make."

The bride smiled and answered in a voice that did not tremble:

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

any and strong all persons suffering from any form of debility or general weakness. These Pills have no laxative or purgative action; their mission is to make new, rich, red blood, and thus fortify and strengthen every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

TROUBLES OF A DOCTOR.

Sir Conan Doyle Explains Why He Gave Up Medicine.

An American lady asked Sir Conan Doyle one day why he had given up the practice of medicine. He said the work was too hard, and to prove it he went on to tell of his first case:

"My first case came to me in the middle of the night. It was January, and a cold rain was falling. The jangle of the doorbell awoke me from a sound sleep, and, shivering and yawning, I put my head out of the window and said, 'Who's there?'"

"Doctor," said a voice, 'can you come to Peter Smith's house at once?'"

"What's the trouble?" I asked. "Smith's youngest girl has took a dose of laudanum in mistake for paregoric, and we're afraid she'll die."

"All right, I'll come," said I.

I tramped three miles through the cold and rain to Smith's. Twice on the way I fell on the icy pavement, and once my hat blew off, and in the darkness I was nearly half an hour finding it.

"Finally, though, I reached Smith's. But the house was dark—shutters up—all closed—not a light. I rang the bell. No answer.

"But at last a head stuck itself gingerly out of a third-storey window.

"Be you Mr. Doyle," it said.

"Yes," said I. "Let me in."

"Oh, no need to come in, doctor," said the head. The child's all right now. Sleeping very quiet."

"But how much laudanum did you give it?" said I.

"Only two drops, doctor—not enough to hurt a cat. I guess I'd better take my head in now. The night air is cold. Good-night. Sorry to have troubled you."

"I buttoned my coat and turned homeward, trying as best I could to stifle my mortification and anger. But suddenly the window was raised again, and the same voice cried:

"Doctor—I say, doctor!"

"I hurried back. I thought the child had suddenly taken a turn for the worse. 'Well, what do you want?' I said.

"The voice made answer: 'Ye won't charge nothin' for this visit, will ye?'"

ACQUITTED.

"Sir!" said the young woman, with what seemed to be indignation.

The young man looked embarrassed.

"Yes, I did kiss you," he admitted, "but I was impulsively insane."

"That means that a man would be a lunatic to kiss me?" "Well, any man of discretion would be just crazy to kiss you." This seemed to end the strain, and no jury being present to muddle affairs, a satisfactory verdict was reached.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals

WASHING BY PROXY

How It Is Done In a Denmark Public School.

Denmark is one of the cleanest little countries imaginable. In a Copenhagen public school one may see an interesting sight. Mounting the spotless stone staircase to the first flight, every morning you may see at eight o'clock the children assemble and answer to their names and then march to a dressing-room. Here they undress, and each child neatly folds its clothes, and puts the tidy little bundle on the floor. Then the children go into a small square room with shelves all round, and on these shelves are innumerable wooden tubs, such as we use for washing, with two iron bands round them. Everything is in immaculate order. The teacher gives each child a tub, and he or she takes it into an immense and well-lighted wash-room.

Of course the girls and boys are washed separately, and they perform their ablutions by grades, the tiniest ones coming first. The floor of this wash-room is of cement, and in the centre is a latticed wooden floor. All round the top of the walls runs a nickel shower pipe, the water of which is regulated by the teacher. Under these showers, at the height where the small fingers can reach, are little nickel stands with soap and the stiffest hog-bristle brushes, which make one shiver. Near by is also a faucet.

Each child puts his or her tub under the faucet and pours the necessary amount of water into it, and proceeds to scrub—not himself or herself—but the child in front! A novel sight and a pretty one, for a lover of children. But one could not help thinking what an instrument of torture that innocent brush could be, if the small fingers that manipulated it did their duty viciously, paying off some grudge or fancied slight.

When all are clean, the teacher turns on the showers, and they are all thoroughly rinsed with first hot and then cold water. Each child is obliged to empty its own tub, then the clean, rosy little bodies dry themselves with rough towels, standing on the wooden latticed floor. Each tub has to be carefully put away, and the children dress themselves, and they file in for prayers, and the business of recitation begins.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

"What is bric-a-brac?"
"Junk that's got into society."

"Then wealth doesn't bring happiness?" "No. Since we inherited money my people don't want me to loaf in the grocery. And I can't get no comfort out of loafing in a bank. The hours are too short."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Traveller—"I hope that chrap is well done, waiter." Waiter—"Oh, yes, sir; very well done, sir. It has been sent up before, sir."

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

HEADACHE ACHE

Step it in 30 minutes, without any harm to any part of your system, by taking
"NA-DRU-CO" Headache Wafers
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED. MONTREAL 27



FOR PINK EYE

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents a bottle; \$5.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and harness houses. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

MAPLEINE

A Soporific used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving in water and adding a few drops to the water and a glass of water. Mapline is used by grocers. If not used for 100 years and keeps well. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wa.

Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use.



HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use

DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet W. THE JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO. Limited, Montreal, Can.

JUST THINK OF IT! With DY-OLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

IS RADIUM ELIXIR OF LIFE?

French Surgeon Proposes to Make Serum to Renew Youth.

Rejuvenating qualities in radium have been discovered by Prof. Gabriel Petit of the Veterinary School at Alfort, France.

He injected two milligrams twice in the jugular vein of a very old horse with surprising effects. The animal seemed immediately to gain a new lease of life. It put on flesh, became frisky, considerable traces of sulphate of radium appeared in its blood, and the red globules increased in number.

The injection, Dr. Petit says, produced lasting radio-activity of the system. He thinks it highly probable that a radio-active serum may be obtained in this manner which will arrest to a certain extent the advance of physical decay in human beings.

In other words radium may be made the basis of a real elixir of life.

"A GOD-SEND TO HUMANITY."

This is what the DOCTORS say about UTOR. Rev. Will Pugsley is the discoverer. UTOR has cured barbed wire cuts, blood poisoning, dog bites, rope burns on horses without a scar. For caked udders and sore teats on cows it has no equal.

For cuts, burns, scalds, boils, and carbuncles, after the second application, if you are not fully satisfied return the box to the company and you will get your money back. No scars from burns or cuts when Utor is used.

We have had a large number of cases of Varicose ulcers of 25 years' standing completely cured. Corns, bunions, chilblains, generally yield to UTOR. Only 25c a box, postpaid.

"FAX-R-FAX."

"THE GREAT CANADIAN LIVER RIGHTER AND BLOOD PURIFIER" is now ready for the market.

Mr. Pugsley as an Evangelist for over twenty years has used this and has cured

AGENTS WANTED. CANNASSERS WANTED Weekly salary paid.—Alfred Tyler, London, Ontario.

WANTED. MEN AND WOMEN WANTED to represent us locally. Two dollars per day salary and commission. No experience necessary. Write J. L. NICHOLS CO., Limited, Toronto.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system—constant practice—careful instruction—a few weeks' complete course—tools free. Graduates: earn twelve to eighteen dollars weekly. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 821 Queen East, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE. NORTHWEST FARM LANDS—Half a million acres in most fertile districts. Special inspection excursion in April. Write now. Stewart & Matthews Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. Agents wanted throughout Ontario.

A thing about the opportunities for home-leading in the Canadian West. We can supply you with information regarding the best of all present opportunities for taking up farm lands in the most fertile undeveloped sections of the Canadian North-West. Our information is absolutely reliable, and it is free. The Western Realty Company, Dominion Exchange Bldg.,

CANCER, Tumors, Lumps, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CHENILLE CURTAINS and all kinds of house hangings, also LACE CURTAINS DYED AND CLEANED LIKE NEW.

Write to us about yours. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 158, Montreal

ELECTRIC MOTORS

FOR POWER ELECTRIC DYNAMOS FOR LIGHTING

BEST MACHINES, MOST ECONOMICAL OPERATION.

CANADIAN ELECTRICAL & MOTOR CO. LIMITED

99-101 Queen St. E., Toronto

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

A GREAT DEMAND FOR PAPER STOCK

WASTE PAPER OF ALL GRADES. Also Bags, Iron, Metals, Rubbers, Etc. E. PULLAN, Adelaide and Maud Sts., Toronto, Ont.

Phone for particulars. Main 2693.

Barn

any man of discretion would be crazy to kiss you." This seemed to end the strain, and no jury being present to muddle affairs, a satisfactory verdict was reached.

Shileh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 26 cents.

Some turn their backs on ordinary principles to gaze at heavenly prospects.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargot in Cows.
Fred—"There seems to be a lot more fuss made of Miss Goldlet's singing than Miss Robson's, and I am sure Miss Robson's as by far the richer voice." Jack—"Ah, yes; but Miss Goldlet has by far the richer father."

A bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, taken according to directions, will subdue a cough in a short time. This assertion can be verified by hundreds who have tried it and are pleased to bear testimony to its merits, so that all may know what a splendid medicine it is. It costs you only 25 cents to join the ranks of the many who have been benefited by its use.

"I told a friend of mine to sing instead of brooding over his troubles." "Good advice!" "I don't think so. Every time he gets a little bit worried now everybody in the building has to suffer!"

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pail of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamlin's Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

Old Gentleman—"Do you know you are the thirteenth beggar who has pestered me for money to-day?" Beggar—"That's all right, sir. I ain't superstitious."

"A Little Cold, You Know," will become a great danger if it be allowed to roach down the throat to the lungs. Nip the peril in the bud with Allen's Lung Balm, a sure remedy containing no opiates.

Society Woman—"I see by to-day's paper I am referred to as 'one of fashion's butterflies.'" Her Husband—"Considering the way you go through clothes I should think 'moth' would apply better."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 Days. 50c

Welshman—"Well, what do you think of Conway Castle?" American—"Wal, I guess it's a vurry fine old bit, but what on earth possessed 'em to build it so close to the station?"

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Wealth may be within the reach of all, but all do not reach it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In making love or playing cards, much depends upon the hands you hold.

After a Cold Drive don't fail to take a teaspoonful of Painkiller mixed with a glass of hot water and sugar. It surely prevents chills. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Ferry Davis—50c. and 50c.

Traveller—"I hope that chop is well done, waiter." Waiter—"Oh, yes, sir; very well done, sir. It has been sent up before, sir."

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Silas Worker—"Do you want a job digging potatoes?" Bill Walker—"Sure I do, providing it's digging them out of gravy."

The Japs Did It. They supplied the Menhol found in "The D & L" Menhol Plaster, which relieves instantly backache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica.

Wife—"I want to talk with you about some things we need for the home." Husband—"What are they?" Wife—"Well, to begin with, dear, don't you think we need a new bonnet?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Beware and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 1408.
AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.

Beautiful Girl—"Gardener, don't make a flower-bed there. It will spoil our croquet ground." Gardener—"Can't help it, miss. Them's my orders. Your father says he is going to have this garden devoted to horticulture, not husbandry."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.
© Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Visitor—"The attendants treat you kindly and considerately, I hope. Patient (in hospital)—"Yes," the nurses have been very kind, but the surgeons have treated me in the most cutting manner you ever heard of."

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Miss Dreamer—When you stood on the brink of Niagara and looked into the seething, surging, unfathomable depths below, did you feel that you would like to jump in? Mr. Tournier—No. I hadn't received my hotel bill then.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DIARRHOEA
23 THE PR

ISSUE NO. 8-11.

We have a large number of cases of Varicose ulcers of 25 years' standing completely cured. Corns, bunions, chilblains, generally yield to UTOR. Only 25c a box, postpaid.

"FAX-R-FAX."
"THE GREAT CANADIAN LIVER RIGHTER AND BLOOD PURIFIER" is now ready for the market.

Mr. Pugsley as an Evangelist for over twenty years has used this and has cured hundreds of people who were suffering with a bad liver and impure blood. Pills are to be avoided as much as possible. FAX-R-FAX are put up in Tabloid form and sold at only 25c a box. Put 25c in an envelope and send to UTOR REMEDY CO., 126 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, and we will send you a box of UTOR, also a free box of FAX-R-FAX and UTOR WONDER BOOK. Write to-day. Agents wanted.

HOW HE GOT IT.

"Where did you get your fur overcoat, doctor?" asked one of his patients. "I got this when Mr. Burrows had appendicitis," the doctor replied.

The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

Ella—"They had a very smart turn-out." Bella—"Indeed?" Ella—"Yes, they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town."

Yearling Down Signale does not delay storms. Opium-laden "medicines" may check coughing, but the cold stays. Do not trifle; when you begin to cough take Allen's Lung Balm, free from opium, full of healing power.

"George," said her husband's wife, "I don't believe you have smoked one of those cigars I gave you on your birthday." "That's right, my dear," replied his wife's husband. "I'm going to keep them until our Willie wants to learn to smoke."

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you that I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON.

ONE WAY AT A TIME.

Seven-year-old William had become the proud owner of a pet pig, and insisted upon having all the care of it himself. After a few weeks, as the pig did not seem to thrive, his father said to him:

"William, I'm afraid you are not feeding your pig enough. It does not seem to be fattening at all." "I don't want him to fatten yet," William replied knowingly. "I'm waiting until he gets to be as long as I want him, then I'll begin to widen him out."

"You say you are in love with Miss Biggs?" "I am sure I am." "But I can't see anything attractive about her." "Neither can I see it. But it's in the bank all right."

E. PULLAN, **Adelaide and Maud Sts., Toronto, Ont.**
Phone for particulars. Main 2693.

Barn Roofing
Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and Ornamental
Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.
Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

IODINOL \$1 a box 6 for 25
The most highly efficient application for the reduction of Swellings, Goitre, Thick Neck, Glandular Enlargements. Its Positive.
PILES of all kinds, in any and all stages, quickly relieved and positively cured. Cure your suffering and live quietly. "Common Sense" for Piles will do it. \$1 a box, \$5 for 6 boxes. Mailed on receipt of price.
LYLE MEDICINE COMPANY, TORONTO
713 WEST QUEEN STREET

HUMMING BIRD SLIPPERS.
Many Tiny Birds Killed for Artist's Fad.

A certain artist in Paris has recently created his chief d'oeuvre, which is a pair of tiny slippers fashioned from the breasts of humming birds. Soft, glistening things they are, shading from green to gold and from gold to green as the light falls upon them. He made these slippers for the sheer joy of working on such dainty things, and he hated the idea of selling them to any of the smart women who know of them and come to his studio when they want the very latest creations in footgear. Many humming birds were slain that their breasts might be used in these slippers, and great skill was required in putting the plumage together so as to give an effect of lightness and delicacy.

HE WENT QUICK.

Curious friend—So her father does not appear to like your visits. Do you feel a kick coming? Aggrieved Suitor—No; I have already felt a kick going.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

Only a fighter or a runner can afford to call a man a liar.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

At a recent meeting of an association devoted to the promotion of the proper study of the English language John Morley delivered a very long and reasonable address on the present state of things in the realm of letters. He made several "d-maging" admissions, but on the whole he was quite optimistic. Bad literature was never cheaper, more abundant or more accessible than now, but good literature is also cheaper and more abundant than ever. The newspapers and popular periodicals devote more and more space to literary matters, and much of this space is well used. Who will assert that the number of readers of good books and good periodicals is diminishing?

Again, we complain that English is not properly taught or studied in schools and colleges. There is truth in the complaint, but certainly we are progressing rather than retreating in this direction. We are learning to distinguish between teaching living language and literature and teaching grammar and dead rules or equally dead exceptions. Morley, a master of style, says that he was never "taught" English, and the same is true of all the masters of style of his generation. Reading good English develops style; love of letters, enthusiasm and passion for great thought well expressed produce style.

Finally, modern prose is no longer eloquent, and there are no "sovereign world-names" in literature. Mr. Morley thinks that supreme issues and sublime events move men to true eloquence, and that when we need eloquence it will come. Questions of revenue, taxation, insurance are questions that demand facts and figures, close reasoning, knowledge; eloquence would be out of place in them, and would be ridiculed as addressed to the gallery. As to great names, literary giants, Mr. Morley is certain that they will appear. After all, Meredith, Tolstoi, Swinburne have but just left the earthly scene.

The outlook is not as gloomy as some think. There is nothing new in the contemporary complaints and fears; they are heard in every age, and they are due to absence of perspective, the tendency to idealize the past, the natural prejudice against new departures and new currents. The world of letters is not dying out; it will throw up great men and great books in the future as it has done in the past.

The self-righteous attitude of the German authorities with regard to foreign meats is being maintained in all its rigor. Socialists and con-

HABIT IS A GOOD THING

Nature Produces a New Thing Only by Repeating the Old With Variations

"And establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it!"—A prayer of Moses, the man of God. Nature forgets nothing.

She not only produces with inexhaustible fecundity but she keeps on producing the same kind of things.

Like the witches in "Macbeth," she sings: "I'll do, and I'll do, and I'll do," and she does the third time what she did first. We emphasize the fact that no two blades of grass are exactly alike, and no two waves, and no two faces; but the most striking factor in the case, after all, is that all grass blades are on the same pattern, and all waves and faces.

Yesterday the sun rose in the east and set in the west; to-morrow and forever it will repeat the same performance. Rain ascends from the ocean, journeys on cloud ships to the mountains, is condensed and rolls down in rivers to the sea once more, a huge, endlessly turning water wheel.

Beavers build the same kind of dams to-day they built in the four rivers of Eden. Bees make honey in the same shaped cells and of the same sweetness and by the same process their ancestors used for the honey Samson found in the lion's carcass and turned into a riddle.

LONG PRACTICE.

It took nature eons and centuries to create a human arm; for instance, having practiced for a tremendous space of time on the foreleg of the quadruped, the wing of the bird, and the flipper of the sea creature. And how many millions of experiments with sensitive skin dots before she could bring forth an eye to feel light or an ear to experience sound!

In the forest the willow drops its arms, the oak extends them straight out, and the poplar holds them up, because they have the habit. Everything is old, old, old; even our hunger for something new—the Greeks had it.

Now, if nature is such a slave to habit, it must follow that habit is a good thing. Nature is saturated with joy; nature everlastingly repeats; hence if we would attain joy, let us seek it in repetition. That is a perfectly good syllogism.

And it works out excellently well in practice. Most of our pleasure comes from the acts we perform

over and over again; as breakfast, dinner, and supper; sleep and daily work, the Saturday holiday and the Sunday rest. To get religious enjoyment firmly fixed in us Jehovah prescribed every seventh day for it.

In proportion as a pleasure is healthful, normal and permanent it is found in grooves. Oppositely, as we become unhealthy and perverted we seek happiness principally in strange and unusual sources. Not that there is no pleasure in what is new, only it is not dependable. To expect contentment from novelty is to be glad occasionally, and miserable generally; while to train one's self to get the zest and fun of life from its ordinary course, is to enter into partnership with great Nature's self.

HAPPINESS AND JOY.

The old distinction between happiness and joy is in point. Happiness just "happens"; that is, comes now and then, and by chance; joy, however, is in the nature of things; it is the condition of spirit arising from being in harmony with the universe.

No class of people will you find more wretched than those whose pleasure consists in novelty, such as among gamblers, the "smart set," and all who are continually buying new gowns and new automobiles.

They have fun, but it is in rare oases dotting desert wastes. All aristocracies and plutocracies who have no work to make them happy, float as a green scum upon the vast sweet, healthy pool of humanity; they are an exanthematous excretion upon the surface of the huge, sound body of the race.

How carefully wrong we have all been trained! Success we imagine to consist in escaping from those who work for a living to sit among those who work only when they please.

Quite the contrary, the contented portion of the earth's population consists of those who work when the bell rings, whether they feel like it or not. For they have heard the voice of nature, who cries, saying:

"Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

Nature's peace is yoke peace. It lies within the usual. The devil's peace, whose end is ashes, is alcohol-jewelry-fame-novelty peace.

DR. FRANK CRANE.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
MARCH 12.

Lesson XI. Elisha the Prophet Restores a Child to Life. 2 Kings 4.8-37. Golden Text, Rom. 6.23.

ass prepared (24). The servant would attend her for protection, running by her side the entire sixteen miles to Carmen.

25. The man of God saw her—From his retreat in the hills he could look down the road and see her while she was yet afar off. He at once divined that something was amiss. But the woman not relinquishing the hope which she cherished, out of an anxious heart exclaimed, It is well (26).

27. Thrust her away—Gehazi considered in a breach of etiquette, but

HOME

MEATS.

Stuffed Steak.—Grind one pound of beefsteak into a food chopper, season with salt, pepper, onion, and one egg to suit taste. Have ready a bread dressing as for poultry. Grease gem pans, add a layer of hamburger, then of dressing, and lastly of Hamburg. When done turn out on bread and butter plates and garnish with parsley. They retain their shape and are nice for afternoon luncheons. This also makes a delicious beef loaf.

Mock Lamb Chops.—Place in a bowl two cupfuls of bread crumbs, one cupful of hickory nut meats chopped fine, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful of grated onion. Pour one cup of milk into a saucepan and thicken with a little butter and flour, boil, pour on bread crumbs and nuts, salt, stir well, remove from stove, slightly cool, stir in one egg, one teaspoon of lemon juice; spread an inch thick on a flat dish to cool, and when cold cut in lamb chop forms, round the top with a knife, dip in the egg and bread crumbs, and insert in the pointed end a short piece of macaroni; fry in butter, serve with parsley, green peas, or tomato dressing.

Ham Casserole.—Cut slice of ham one inch or one and a half inches thick; soak in milk for one hour, put in casserole, and pour milk over; bake slowly in oven, covered, for one hour, trimming off fat; twenty minutes before done put two teaspoonfuls of jelly over ham; add more milk to make gravy, leaving cover off, and let brown slowly; thicken with flour, garnish with candied sweet potatoes.

Round Beef Loaf.—Cover a round steak with brown sugar seasoned with salt, mace, cloves, and cinnamon, according to the thickness of the steak. Roll up tightly and tie with twine and set in a cool place for three days, turning often. Then steam until done—about one and one-half hours—keeping the water under steamer boiling all the time. This is best served cold and cut in thin slices, but is good hot.

Scrapel.—Boil two and one-half pounds of pork (off shoulder) until tender. Put it through the grinder. The meat and juice add equal parts of buckwheat and corn meal, pinches of salt and sage. Boil until thick. When cold cut into slices one-half inch thick and fry.

PREPARING CODFISH.

Codfish freshened and flaked at home is favored in my family above that which is purchased already shredded, but that is simply a matter of taste, and the shredded codfish can be used if preferred. The best codfish is of a rich, creamy color, in thick, moist pieces, instead of being white, shining and dry from too much salt. Prepared in suitable ways, it is equally nice for breakfast, luncheon, dinner or supper.

Codfish and Eggs.—To each cup of flaked and freshened fish, add two well-beaten eggs; season with pepper and salt if needed; drop by tablespoonfuls into hot fat and fry until brown.

Codfish Croquettes.—To one cup

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The self-righteous attitude of the German authorities with regard to foreign meats is being maintained in all its rigor. Socialists and conservatives alike have been putting the question of the high prices of food up to the chancellor. The government is still obsessed by the "grave dangers" that would result from opening the country to foreign imports. Dutch, Belgian and Austrian cattle are shut out owing to the prevalence of the hoof-and-mouth diseases in the respective countries. American cattle are excluded owing to the danger of Texas fever; so is American beef, even when frozen, for a like reason.

Save for a strictly limited importation of beef cattle and hogs from France and for a simplification in the inspection of cattle from Denmark, scant comfort appears above the horizon for German consumers of meat. In the circumstances it is not surprising that the number of animals brought to market in Germany this year was considerably less than for the year preceding, or that meat should be higher in Berlin than at any time since 1904.

The essential sincerity of the imperial officials is qualified by the fact that the South German states are quarantining against diseased live stock from Prussia. It is not difficult to believe that the Prussian ministers are either impracticable purists or thoroughgoing hypocrites, with an undue regard for the interests of the agrarian party. Sooner or later an excess of caution must give way to the requirement of common sense and to a greater degree of fairness toward the urban and industrial element in German society.

AT THE CANNON'S MOUTH.

At the storming of a fort, when scaling ladders and breechings, an Irish private, with one foot on the ladder, was about to climb up when a petty officer stepped before him, saying—

"Climbers first, my lad. Follow me, for this is where Victoria Crosses are earned."

The private followed close behind him, but on reaching the top a round shot carried the subaltern's head away and his body fell back.

Pat, grasping the ladder and swinging aside as if to allow those behind him to pass, shouted, "Begorra now, is there any more of yez below that's anxious for the Victoria Cross?"

HOLST.

"I am sorry to be critical, my dear," said Mr. Lambkin, "but this pie is not the kind that mother used to make—not by a long shot."

"It's too bad, Henry," said Mrs. Lambkin, amiably. "I don't know what to do about it. Perhaps you'd better ring her up over the 'phone and tell her. She sent it over this afternoon."

Lesson XI. Elisha the Prophet Restores a Child to Life. 2 Kings 4.8-37. Golden Text, Rom. 6.23.

Verse 8. A great woman—The prevailing idea of greatness was of a person who was independently rich (1 Sam. 25. 2), and who had the power that goes so frequently with wealth. This same Shunem was made famous as the abode of the beautiful maiden who is the heroine of Solomon's Song, and who may be identified with Abishag, the nurse of David's old age. Thus Shunemite seems to have been an heiress, who, with her husband, owned much of the property about the village. Her hospitality must have been welcome to the prophet in his wearisome tours among the prophetic schools.

9. This was a holy man—It seems unlikely that Elijah would have availed himself of such comforts as were offered in this luxurious home, but the impression made by Elisha was not diminished because he had an eminently social nature and gave it free play. At any rate, the proposal made to her husband by the woman (10) was not unusual, even in a land overflowing with hospitality. The little chamber, built with walls, above the roof, so as to give easy and private access from the outside (and furnished after the style of Oriental rooms), must have afforded the prophet many hours of refreshment.

12. Gehazi—Throughout his long public career Elisha was attended by his servant, who occupied much the same position as he himself held in relation to Elijah.

She stood before him—It is difficult for us to imagine the reverence with which she would come into the presence of one whom she considered a representative of God, or the reserve which Elisha, in the dignity of his position, would exercise, so downtrodden was the condition of womankind in those days (compare Jesus and the Samaritan woman, John 4. 27). So Elisha speaks to her through his mouthpiece, Gehazi (13), and, careful not to offend his benefactor by any suggestion of money equivalent for her pains, he proposes that he might give expression to his gratitude by speaking a word in her behalf to the king, or using his court influence with the captain of the host. But, dwelling as she did, among her own friends, she felt no need of royal or military protection. So she went away, only to be recalled on Gehazi's suggestion that the great sorrow of her life was, that she had no child, and was growing old (14, 15).

16. Do not lie—The promise that in the spring of the year following she should have a child her very own was too good to be believed on light evidence.

19. My head—It is likely the child had suffered from sunstroke.

21. Laid him on the bed of the man of God—What Elisha had already done for her was sufficient to make her believe in his power to do even greater things.

23. Wilt thou go to-day?—The husband is not thinking of the dead child, but of some religious festival connected with the new moon or the sabbath, over which the prophet might be called upon to preside. Nevertheless, upon her assuring him that all was well, he has the

could look down the road and see her while she was yet afar off. He at once divined that something was amiss. But the woman not relinquishing the hope which she cherished, out of an anxious heart exclaimed, It is well (26).

27. Thrust her away—Gehazi considered in a breach of etiquette, but his master saw that she acted in great extremity, and put his servant aside.

29. He said to Gehazi—He did not need to hear the words which the woman seemed reluctant to speak, that her son was dead. He bade his servant gather up the loose folds of his garment, and to pause for no salutations, lest his progress should be impeded. But the mother is not satisfied to have the staff and its master separated, for where he is there is power. So with the woman, Elisha follows his servant, who meets them on the way with the news that the child has not revived.

32. The child was dead—There is left no such doubt in this story as in some others in the Bible, as to whether the person was actually dead.

33-35.—Notice the earnest solicitude displayed by Elisha. He not only prayed, but used every means within his power to bring back the breath of life. This was the order followed by Elijah at Zarephath, and is the true method of approaching God in everything we seek from him.

36. Take up thy son—In the tenderness of the situation the indirect address, through his servant, is laid aside. Humanity is a far larger consideration than conventionality.

37. Fell at his feet—She was too overwhelmed with emotion and gratitude to speak. We are left to imagine what the return journey must have been.

HOMELY REMEDIES.

There are certain remedies that we always call homely, but "homely" suits them better. For sore throat, salt and water is just as effective as chlorate of potash. It may be used just as often as one may wish and no harm results if a little is swallowed. In fact, it helps, for it clears the throat and allays the irritation. As an emetic it is very effective. For such purpose use from one to four teaspoonfuls in from half a pint to a pint of water. It is an excellent remedy for bites and stings of insects and is a good astringent in hemorrhages or excessive bleeding of any kind, especially after the pulling of teeth. Then there is the ever ready mustard as a remedy. It also serves as an emetic and as it is kept in every family, if salt and water are objected to, two or three tablespoonfuls of ground mustard stirred into half a pint of water may be substituted. The ever ready mustard plaster is made by mixing equal parts of mustard with flour or meal and warm water, spread on a piece of muslin and another piece spread over it. It is almost a certain cure for colic when applied for a few moments over the "pit of the stomach." Our grandmothers used it as a remedy for all internal pains and it still serves that purpose. In severe cases of croup it is well to apply a plaster to the back of the child's neck. Do not keep a plaster in one place all the time, but move it around. It acts just as well at a short distance from the place affected as directly over it.

for breakfast, luncheon, dinner or supper.

Codfish and Eggs.—To each cup of flaked and freshened fish, add two well-beaten eggs; season with pepper, and salt if needed; drop by tablespoons into hot fat and fry until brown.

Codfish Croquettes.—To one cup of flaked and freshened fish add two cups of bread crumbs which have been moistened with hot milk; mash together, mix in a beaten egg, season with salt and pepper, form into flat croquettes and fry.

Codfish Fritters.—To three well-beaten eggs, add one cup of flaked and freshened fish; make this into a batter with one-half cup of flour, in which has been sifted one-half teaspoon each of baking powder and salt. Cook by dropping tablespoons of the mixture into hot fat.

Fried Salt Codfish.—Cut the fish in squares and soak in cold water overnight; dry on a cloth and dip each square in beaten egg to which has been added one tablespoon of cream; roll the fish in flour and fry a golden brown in hot fat.

Baked Codfish Hash.—To each cup of finely flaked and freshened codfish allow two cups of chopped cold potatoes; mix in two tablespoons of melted butter and one cup of milk; pack in a buttered pan, cover and bake thirty minutes.

Codfish Chowder.—Brown one cup of finely minced salt pork and place it in the chowder kettle; add a layer of sliced raw potatoes with a seasoning of salt and pepper, a layer of flaked and freshened codfish, a layer of broken milk crackers sprinkled over with bits of butter, and lastly another layer of fish; pour on enough milk to cover and cook slowly until the potatoes are done; add a little more milk before serving, if necessary.

Escalloped Codfish.—Into a well-buttered baking pan place layers of flaked and freshened fish and boiled rice or macaroni; season each layer with salt, pepper and plenty of butter; pour over enough milk to cover, then add a sprinkling of bread crumbs with several bits of butter on the top. Bake slowly until nicely browned.

THE LAUNDRY.

To Make Washing Easy. — Take a bar of good laundry soap and cut into pieces, add enough hot water to the soap that the mixture will be like molasses when thoroughly dissolved. Have the clothes all sorted; when the water becomes lukewarm add the soap mixture, then white clothes, piece by piece. To make the clothes whiter and cleaner is to have a good puncher and punch the clothes while boiling. Let the clothes boil about thirty minutes, then rinse and starch. Towels and other things to boil should be wrung out of cold water before putting into hot boiling suds. This saves rubbing before and after boiling. This can be done safely only with good soft water.

Wool Sweaters.—If it is really dirty, shake out all the dust, drop it in slightly warm water, and stir around. Place in clean, warm soapy water, with a teaspoonful of borax in it, gently souse up and down, and if there are any greasy spots rub soap on your hands and manipulate the sweater, but do not allow a bit of soap to come in contact with the wool. Rinse in three clear warm waters, and add a few drops of bluing to the final water. Press the water out, place in a large pillow case, and suspend the four corners by large pins over the

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tub for three days, then spread on a sheet in the sunshine for a day or two until dry. This method was given by an expert cleaner.

FAVORITE CAKES.

Rocks.—One and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of shortening, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-half cup of hot water, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one cup of raisins, three-quarters cup of nuts. These are delicious and may be kept for a long time.

Cheese Cake.—Pennsylvania cheese cake: Do you know what it is, the real old Pennsylvania dish, lemon cheese cake? It is not a cake, but a pie, and there is no pie more delicious. To make: Press through a sieve one pound of cottage cheese; add the beaten yolks of four eggs and one cupful of granulated sugar beaten together until light; two teaspoonfuls of flour, one of cinnamon, one level saltspoonful nutmeg, the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons; add lastly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a deep piepan or in patty tins lined with a rich piecrust. The cheese should be a little firm, never soft enough to be mushy. Serve cold.

MUSH.

German Mush.—Boil a beef bone or ham bone until the meat falls off. Salt the water and thicken with oatmeal—not rolled oats. Let get cold, slice and fry.

Quick Fried Mush.—Make the mush in the usual way, except that it is not necessary to cook it so long. Have a tablespoonful each of lard and butter smoking hot in a skillet. Lift the hot mush to the skillet by spoonfuls and flatten it out. It fries quickly and is sweeter and crisper than when allowed to get cold and then fried. It is delicious when served with fried chicken.

WHIMS OF WILL-MAKERS

Simple and unromantic as is the operation of making wills, there not only frequently occur most extraordinary of blunders and the perpetuation of equally remarkable whims and oddities of testators, but there also enters in very frequently an element of romance which most people would scarcely associate with legal proceedings of this character, says Chambers's Journal.

For example, quite recently a certain church in Gloucestershire lost a substantial amount of money by reason of the officials not having paid a last tribute to a benefactor of the church by not attending his funeral. Not one of them apparently thought it worth while to be present. One can imagine their chagrin when a few hours later the will was read, and it was found that the deceased gentleman had left a codicil bequeathing the sum of \$500 to the chapel in question for each deacon who attended the funeral. As there were nine such officials, the loss caused by this omission was a very considerable one.

Recently an elderly woman died

dressed to him. In the event of his not having complied with these injunctions, I leave the whole of my fortune to the five charities hereafter named, after payment of the sum of 5,000*fr.* to the maid who shall be in my employ at the time of my death; the sum of 1,000*fr.* to the concierge, if any, of the house in which I am living at the time of my decease; the sum of 2,000*fr.* to the medical man who attends me in my last illness, and the sum of 100*fr.* to my said nephew, Leon Boutet, for the purchase of a souvenir."

One can imagine the disgust with which the "dear nephew" heard of the provisions of his aunt's will.

Amongst the most romantic wills of comparatively modern times was undoubtedly that of the Austrian merchant, Bacheimer, who, though the owner of an immense fortune, yet lived a double life, going to business daily and returning to a small tenement in one of the poorest quarters of the city in which he lived, where his expenses did not amount to more than twenty kroner a week (roughly, \$3.75), and where he was looked upon as not only a poor man, but as a rather "near" customer. He changed his clothes at a small restaurant close to his business quarters before going to his office, and again ere returning to his home.

When he died at the age of just over 50, he was found to be worth upwards of \$500,000, the whole of which sum, save for a few legacies to the tenement-house in which he lived, was left to the beautiful with whom he had for some years carried on an intrigue. By this stroke of fortune, a girl who was accustomed to serve in an obscure restaurant, and to wash up the pots and pans, was suddenly made one of the richest young women in Hungary.

Another continental will of a strange character was that of an eccentric German professor of Berlin who died about a century ago. For his only near relative he entertained a great dislike, but left him the whole of his property upon condition that he should always wear white linen clothes throughout the year and not supplement them in severe weather by any other garment!

A very brief and sarcastic will was that of a certain Bristol tradesman who left his wife only a shilling to buy walnuts with, as "being the only thing she really cares for, and which she many times wasted much time in cracking, instead of darning my stockings."

A Canadian will, that of a certain Dr. Dunlop, has often been quoted. It probably contains some of the most maliciously expressed bequests on record. To one brother the doctor left his books so that he might learn to read and acquire common sense; to another brother he left his big silver watch, that the said brother might know the hour at which men ought to get up of a morning. To his brother-in-law he left his best pipe, "in gratitude that he married my sister Maggie, whom no man of taste would ever have taken"; and to the eldest son of a friend he left a silver tankard, lest, if he left it to the friend himself—who was a rabid teetotaler—the latter might melt it down to cast temperance medals. To one of his sisters he left a silver drink cup "for reasons best known to herself," to another the family Bible, so that she might learn as much of its spirit as she already knew of its letter, and to become a better



"Say, mister, me and me pal want ter buy a pair of shoes."—Life

"Item: I will have no monument, for then I must needs have an epitaph and verses over my carcass; during my life I have had enough of these.

"I give all my wild beasts to the Earl of Salisbury; being very sure that he will preserve them, seeing that he refused the King a doe out of his park.

"I give nothing to my Lord Saye, and I do make him this legacy willingly, because I know that he will faithfully distribute it unto the poor.

"Item: I bequeath to Thomas May, whose nose I did break at a masquerade five shillings; my intention had been to give him more, but all who have seen his history of the Parliament will consider that even this sum is daughter of a restaurant-keeper. Then followed a sarcastic bequest to the Lieutenant General Cromwell, to whom the testator gave "one of my words, which he must want, seeing that he hath never kept any of his own."

Several testators have made wills leaving large sums of money conditional upon the early rising of the beneficiaries. Perhaps one of the most notable of this kind was that of a man named Sergeant of Leicester, who left his considerable fortune to his nephews, failing other heirs, on condition that they observed the practice of early rising; and the opus was laid upon them of proving to the satisfaction of the executors that they had risen during the period from April 1st to October 5th in each year at five o'clock in the morning, and for the rest of the year at 7, occupying themselves for two hours after rising in open-air exercise, study or business. Illness alone was to be held as an exemption, and even the lost time was to be made up after recovery by the defaulters rising half an hour earlier each day until the time was worked off. At all events, the worthy Mr. Sergeant of Leicester was gifted with common sense to a larger degree than many other eccentric testators.

Many curious directions have been left from time to time regarding the disposal of the testator's body after death. That this matter has been one of concern since very early times is proved by the will of a Comte du Chatelet, who died toward the end of the thirteenth century and left directions that one of the pillars in the church of Neuf Chateau should be hollowed out and his body placed in it in a standing position, in order, as he says, "that the common people may not walk upon me."

Quite the opposite spirit animated one of the greatest dukes of Normandy, Richard Sans Peur, who directed in Norman-French at the time that he wished to be buried before the porch of the church, so that all who entered might tread

Fashion Hints

NOTES FROM PARIS SHOPS.

The veils that are put on perfectly loose and that flow all around are popular.

Bordered foulards being shown in the silk departments are more beautiful than ever.

Some of the latest girdles are wide, six to eight inches in front and three inches less in the back.

Draped models are extensively used for evening gowns. The tunic is crossed or disposed in irregular folds; it is twisted and turned in curious ways.

The Honiton lace stripe has been revived, having all the beauty of being more sheer and in delicately tinted and floral effects as well as in white.

Embroidery in heavy silk and metallic threads, enriched by glittering beads, is the decoration most in evidence. Broad bands of this are used on gowns, wraps, and blouses.

Granny bags or reticules will soon undoubtedly come in, for the newest models are fast approaching that genre. Some are rounded off, some are flat and square, all are much embroidered.

While there are many tunics exploited with shawl or pointed outline, the majority have a straight, even edge that terminates above the knees or just below and has some variety of border decoration.

A quaint hair ornament is made of delicate pink ribbon, wired on each edge, with a hand made satin rose and foliage, fastened with the bow to be placed at the left side, front, or lower in the back.

A striking example of the new patterns of the bolero is fashioned frequently with the sleeves cut in now with the body of the garment, and so takes on a sort of Spanish-Russian alliance that differentiates it from the bolero of other days.

Plain and flowered lawn and batiste are shown in quite a large assortment of beautiful colors and forget-me-not designs usually seen on wool challies to the large floral patterns which look like copies of rich brocades and are every bit as exquisitely colored.

Of extreme elegance is a tailored costume of fine black cloth, trimmed with velvet bands covered with a latticework of fine silk cord. A wide band of it, knee high, crosses the skirt, to disappear under the edges of a wide box plait that finishes the back breadth.

In connection with the craze for eccentricities, which is the controlling force of some of the winter fashions, the new sashes must be mentioned. They absolutely change the appearance of the back of the frock by covering it entirely and introduce a new color into the dress design.

Silks, challies, and cottons show a tendency of having a supplementary border of a solid tone. An idea of the most novel effects may be gained by mentioning a new tulle of white with a scattered pattern of dull red roses and soft green foliage. The border was in Greek key effect and beneath there appeared a band of solid black.

The metallic colors are among the most delightful of all for spring and

found that the deceased gentleman had left a codicil bequeathing the sum of \$500 to the chapel in question for each deacon who attended the funeral. As there were nine such officials, the loss caused by this omission was a very considerable one.

Recently an elderly woman died in Paris, leaving directions as to her funeral which were of an extremely eccentric character. A nephew who had always expressed his affection for the old woman, and had cultivated her assiduously, knew that he was the sole executor, and upon him in consequence devolved the duty of carrying out or not carrying out her wishes. Although the deceased was believed to be well off, she was not supposed by anyone to be really wealthy. Amongst the directions for the disposal of her body, the funeral, etc., were the following: That her executor should watch for two nights beside her body, which was then to be encased in a glass casket specially made and roughly shaped to the figure, and hermetically sealed, which was in turn to be deposited in a coffin made of mahogany, lined with lead and padded with most expensive satin; and, further, that her remains were to be taken to her native town of Aries, in the south-east of France, and there ultimately buried in a mausoleum which was to cost a very considerable sum. The old woman finished her directions in the following words: "It is left to my dear nephew to see that my wishes are carried out, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is pleasing me even though the expense entailed should be more than my means entirely justify." The will itself was not to be opened until after the interment, which owing to the building of the mausoleum, was delayed several weeks. This fact might have put some men on the qui vive, and make them at least presume that the disposition of the old woman's property would largely depend on the faithful carrying out or otherwise of her last wishes.

M. Boutet, her nephew, however, was of a suspicious and parsimonious nature, and he concluded that the old woman had arranged for the reading of her will and the discovery of her property to be postponed till after her burial lest he should decline to go to the expense or, if her wishes were carried out, should have perhaps even to bear a portion of it himself. M. Boutet decided that the old woman's wishes were preposterous, and as the discretion was left to him as to whether or no they should be carried out, he decided neither to provide the glass casket nor to build the elaborate mausoleum, which would have cost 5,000 or 6,000 francs. His relative's remains were placed in quite an ordinary coffin, taken to Aries and buried in the cemetery in a cheap grave, leased for a period of ten years.

When the will was read the day after the interment, it was found that the old lady had really been a wealthy woman, who for a period of 35 years had been saving and investing three-fifths of her income, and that the fortune she left behind amounted to nearly 1,000,000, or \$200,000. In the will occurred the following passage: "To my dear nephew, Leon Boutet, I leave my entire property of whatsoever nature, provided that he has carried out in every particular my wishes regarding the disposal of my body, which were set out in the letter ad-

self—who was a rabid teetotaler—the latter might melt it down to cast temperance medals. To one of his sisters he left a silver drink cup "for reasons best known to herself," to another the family Bible, so that she might learn as much of its spirit as she already knew of its letter, and to become a better Christian, and to his eldest sister a five-acre field to console her for being married to a man that she had to henpeck.

Sometimes humor of a less acrid character is found in the clauses of a will. A famous French marquis left a will of this kind.

To a M. Boussey he left his blessing, to compensate him for the curses which a neighbor appeared to have heaped upon him every day, with the pious hope that the said blessing might be useful to the recipient on the judgment day. In another clause he withdrew legacies of considerable amount left to two friends in a former will, because they had so frequently proclaimed the testator as a man who would cut a farthing into four pieces; adding that he would on no account be the means of obliging them to alter their opinion.

One of the old soldiers of the Guard located in the Invalides received the handsome annuity of 20,000f. (\$4,000) from the circumstance that one day, while on guard at Pont des Arts, he had paid the toll of a cent for the marquis, whose shabby attire had led the old soldier to esteem him in need of charity. The final clause of this singular will read: "I leave to my relatives oblivion, to my friends ingratitude, and my soul to God. Regarding my body it belongs to my family vault."

An illustrated paper for the month of January, 1877, contains a brief extract from the will of a lately deceased Scotchman whose son happened to be a medical man: "I bequeath my two watches to my son, because I know he is sure to dissect them."

A revengeful and terrible will by a west country squire of the early part of the last century provided a handsome legacy amounting to several thousand pounds for a ne'er-do-well son that he might have the means of drinking himself to death and going to the devil as fast as possible.

Another well-known will was that of Philip, fifth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who lived during the disturbed period of the seventeenth century, which contains some peculiar phraseology as well as equally strange bequests. It runs:

"Firstly, as to my soul, I do confess I have even heard men speak of the soul; but what may be these same souls or what their destination, God only knows, for myself I know not. Men have likewise talked to me of another world which I have never visited, nor do I even know a knowledge of the ground that leadeth thereto. When the King was reigning I did make my son wear a surplice, being desirous that he should become a bishop. As for myself, I did follow the religion of lay minister; then came Scotch, who made me a Presbyterian; but since the time of Cromwell I have become an Independent. These are, methinks, the three principal religions of the kingdom; if any one of the three can save a soul, to that I claim to belong. If, therefore, my executors can find my soul, I desire they will return it to Him who gave it to me.

Quite the opposite spirit animated one of the greatest dukes of Normandy, Richard Sans Peur, who directed in Norman-French at the time that he wished to be buried before the porch of the church, so that all who entered might tread him under foot. His desire was carried out, and for a considerable period he lay in the position he had chosen outside the Abbey of Fecamp, until at last one of the Abbots, considering that so great a personage deserved more decent burial, exhumed the body and reinterred it in front of the high altar.

A very curious desire was that of a farmer in Hertfordshire, who asked in his will, which was opened at his death, that as he was about to take a 30-year nap in his coffin might be suspended from a beam in one of his barns, and not nailed down. It might be locked, but then only on condition that a hole was left in the coffin through which the key could be pushed, so that the farmer might let himself out when he awoke. When the 30 years had elapsed his nephew, who inherited his property, seeing the deceased showing no signs of awakening after giving him a year's grace, had the coffin taken down and interred in the usual way.

Probably one of the earliest examples in England of cremation being prescribed by a testator was that of a Mrs. Pratt of George street, Hanover Square, London, who decreed that her body should be burned to ashes in the new burying ground adjoining Tyburn turnpike.

Many wills containing curious bequests to wives have from time to time been made. Perhaps the most common practice is to insert a clause depriving the wifely beneficiary of any interest left her in the case of remarriage; but surely Walter Frampton, Mayor of Bristol, who died in December, 1838, carried this somewhat further than usual in providing that the executors should not only repossess themselves of all the property and interest bequeathed to the said Walter Frampton's widow in the event of her remarriage, but should declare such action by the sound of trumpet at the High Cross.

Another testator left to his wife the sum of \$500, which, he somewhat humorously added, "she was not to enjoy or use until after her death, so that she might at least be assured of a burial suitable to her position as my widow."

SUBSTITUTION.

"See here," exclaimed the angry man, "I bought this cane here last week."

"Yes, I believe you did," rejoined the proprietor calmly. "What's wrong with it?"

"You said the handle was genuine ivory, and I find it is artificial," said the irate party.

"That may be true," replied the dealer, "but it is no fault of mine. I import all my ivory from Africa, and the only explanation I can give is that the elephant may have had false tusks."

Mrs. Jones—"Did you really expect me to accept you the night you proposed?" Mr. Jones—"Yes, love. Just before I got to your house I heard a dog howl three times, saw the moon over my left shoulder, and walked under a ladder."

of the most novel effects may be gained by mentioning a new tulle of white with a scattered pattern of dull red roses and soft green foliage. The border was in Greek key effect and beneath there appeared a band of solid black.

The metallic colors are among the most delightful of all for spring and summer hats—copper color, the bronzes in all their glory of green, bronze and reddish tints, and tarnished silver all being especially effective in the new glazed straws and the ethereal looking braids, and they will be used in strong rivalry to the white and cream tints.

THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

The Durbar Will Be Held in the Old Fort at Delhi.

It is now definitely settled that the Indian coronation durbar or state levee shall be at Delhi, the ancient seat of the House of Timur, on December 12th, of this year. Thus the ceremony, which will be of overwhelming magnificence, will avoid any of the native fasts that fall due about the beginning of the new year.

Arrangements for the durbar are already in the hands of Sir J. Hewitt, who has been relieved of his duties as one of the Provincial Lieutenant-Governors to prepare for the historic event.

After the durbar ceremonies, which will last a week, the King and Queen will visit Khatiwandu, the capital of the independent native state of Nepal, lying between Bengal and Tibet. The journey to Khatiwandu is one of the most fascinating that can be made in India. There is no railroad and the royal party will have to travel by road into the Himalayas. The road, however, is good, and as the best tiger shooting in India is to be had in the Nepaulz Terai, it is probable a great shoot will be arranged.

It is well known that King George is anxious to shoot an Indian rhinoceros and these creatures survive only in the Terai.

That the durbar will be in the old fort at Delhi and not on the open plain outside the city, as was that of ten years ago, is no accident, but the evidence of the great precautions of the Indian Government against any opportunity for an attempt on the royal party by dissident natives.

HEART LINES MUST MATCH.

Your Hand and That of Your Soul Must Will Correspond.

There is an old, old superstition which comes from ancient Egypt, and so interesting is it that it is strange palmists do not more frequently mention it. It is that unless the important line on the hands of two people resemble one another these two are not really soul mates.

Look at the line of the heart—that line across the palm of the hand beneath the bases of the fingers. Notice the thin and generally broken one that rises toward it from the wrist. These are the two above all others that should be alike in the hands of a betrothed pair.

Call it coincidence, what you will, this resemblance will be found in almost every happily married middle-aged pair.

The curse of riches—being fur overcoated during a warm spell.

Don't take up
Carpets this year

Use one of our
**VACUUM
CLEANERS**

We have Four for
Renting.

M. S. MADOLE,
Napane's Leading Hardware Store
Phone 13.

**Boys and
Girls**

Should learn those subjects by
which they can earn a living.
Spotton's Business Colleges
are the largest trainers in Can-
ada, and our graduates secure
the best positions. You can
study at home, or partly at
home and finish at the College.

Individual Instruction.
Enter Any Day.

**Peterboro
Business College**

GEO. SPOTTON, President

2117

**PRESSED HAY AND
STRAW**

WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
The Best in Groceries
Flour, Feed, Etc.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

Phone 101

God Liver Oil.

The highest quality at Hooper's
Drug Store.

Give me a call.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Phone 130.



Your Watch!

We have just stocked
a full assortment of
Waltham, Elgin and
Howard Watches in all
railroad standard grades
This will be a matter
of interest to railroad
men or others who de-
sire an accurate time
piece. The prices are
right. You are request-
ed to make comparisons

**Smith's
Jewellery Store.**



**Lehigh
Valley
...Coal**

is the best Anthracite Coal on the market
to-day. Since I have been in the coal
business I have handled Scranton and
several other kinds of coal, and none can
compare with the LEHIGH.

It burns longer, is cleaner, and the sizes
are more even.

Leave your order for this season's supply
and note the good results.

J. R. DAFOE.

Wanted Now.

For Napane and surrounding district for
fall and winter months, an energetic agent
to take orders for nursery stock

**Good Pay Weekly.
Outfit Free.
Exclusive Territory**

600 ACRES under cultivation. We guar-
antee to deliver stock in good condition
and up to contract grade. We can show
that there is good money in representing a
well-known reliable firm at this time. Es-
tablished over 30 years; write for particu-
lars.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.

41-4-m

Toronto, Ont.

**VAN LUVEN BROS.,
Moscow.**

Bibby's Limited, Kingston, capital
\$50,000 has been granted a charter by
the Ontario government.

There will be no regular meetings of
the Napane Ladies' Musical Club this
week and none until March 30th.

The road to candy satisfaction leads
right to our candy counter. Ask for
McConkey's at Hooper's Drug Store
sole agent for Napane.

The theatre going public will do
well to bear in mind the date for the
return visit of the Ladies Welsh Choir,
Saturday evening, March 25th.

Horse Clippers, Horse Clipping
machines, Blankets, Halters, Brushes,
Curry Combs, full line at

BOYLE & SON.

Messrs. Dafoe and Waller have
completed the hull of their hydroplane
motor boat and it is now ready for the
engine. It is a pretty model and
should prove a speedy boat.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches, Bar-
ber's itch, and every form of con-
tagious Itch on human or animalst
ured in 30 minutes by Wolford's
Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold
by—T. B. Wallace

A. S. Kimmery is selling immense
quantities bran and shorts. Five
Roses flour beats the world. Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription and
Golden Medical Discovery, 80c bottle,
Dodd's Kidney Pills, 35c box. Try our
15c tea. Good black tea 25c. Package
corn starch 5c, bulk starch 5c.

Intelligence has been received of the
death at Cleveland, Ohio, of Mr. C. S.
McKim, who at one time was a resi-
dent of Napane, and a large property
owner in the town. Mr. McKim was
stricken by paralysis some three or
four months ago and never recovered
from the shock and his death occurred
on the 27th of February.

The farmers of Lennox and Addin-
ton should arrange for meetings at
all central points of the County to
endorse the Government on their
Reciprocity measure, and to demand
of their representative a vote in its
favor. No other measure of greater
importance has emanated from this
Government in the interests of the
country.

I have on hand a lot of Sprayers
and Painting Machines, in the Camp-
bell House block, Napane, one door
east of Potter & Blanchard's Machine
store. These machines range in price
from \$12.00 to \$30.00 and are suitable
for painting building, spraying cattle
and horses, potatoes, fruit trees, kill-
ing weeds etc. We will guarantee
that one of these machines will kill
the worst 20 acres of Harrick in the
county in one day without injury to
crop, at a cost of 60c per acre. No
farmer should be without one of these
machines. No more wormy apples, if
spraying is done with one of these
machines. Call and examine them
and get prices.

W. A. ROSE.

13-b

The Tom Marks Stock Company do
not appeal to one class of people alone,
but to them all: from the peanut-eat-
ing urchin of the gallery to the even-
ing dress aristocrats of the box. No,
indeed, every one likes to see and hear
the irresistible performances of the
acknowledged king of repertoire. Tom
Marks and his justly famous company
have been secured by the management
of the Opera House for three nights
commencing Monday March 20th.
Little has to be said in their favor as
they are too well known to require
"boosting." Sufficient to say they are
presenting a program of comedies
which are entirely new and full of
novelties. The vaudeville specialties
introduced between the acts include
some well known artists and are the
best that money can procure.

Quick as a lightning flash pain dis-
appears when you take Merrill's Wiz-
ard Lightning. Clean to use exter-
nally, hot but pleasant internally.
Price 25c.

Sold and recommended by T. B.
Wallace, Druggist.

in a bottle with yellow wrapper 25c,
white wrapper 18c; Genuine pink pills,
Williams' 35c or 3 for \$1.00; Chase's
K. & L. pills 20c; 3 packages of Dvola,
Diamond, Standard or Turkish Dye
25 cents; Headlight coal oil 15c a gal-
lon; Large bars castile soap 25c; May-
pole soap 10c; 3 tins Gillett's Lye 25c;
English Epsom salts 5c package; Dr.
Thomas' electric oil 20c; Milling's
Compound iron powders, 25c package
of 2 lbs; 6 lbs. best salts 25c; 6 lbs.
best sulphur 25c (just compare it with
sulphur you get elsewhere); Brandon's
powder for lice on cattle prepared
while you wait; Huffman's condition
powders (none better) 50c lb. Every-
thing fresh and good at the Red Cross
Drug Store. T. B. Wallace, Phm., B.
P. S.—We have 138 cans of a good 25c
talcum to sell at 15 cents.

TAMWORTH.

Duncan Robb, formerly of Tam-
worth, left here about four years ago
and went to live near Wellington. He
took sick with typhoid fever and was
taken to Toronto hospital, where he
died, this morning.

A man by the name of Hains was
killed at Horseshoe, north of Tam-
worth, Tuesday, while trying to put
on a belt at a portable saw mill.

Miss Miller, of Wiarton, has come
to take charge of the millinery depart-
ment for Miss Carran.

A public meeting was called by the
ratepayers of the township of Sheffield
in the village hall on Thursday last
to discuss the question of building a high
school. Rev. Mr. Jones, W. J. Paul,
M. P. P., A. B. Carscallen and others
spoke. A vote was taken and carried
by a large majority in favor of a con-
tinuation class.

For Lice on Cattle.

We have several preparations for
lice on cattle, but none have proved
as satisfactory as Brandon's. We
make it up while you wait at Wallace's
Drug Store.



See our Spring Suits

A great assortment of all the
New Patterns and Styles,

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napane, Ont.

Coal Oil.

Good clean water white, 15 cents a gallon.

F. H. PERRY.

Ladies Velvet Hand Bags.

The very latest thing, made by the Julian Sale Co., at prices to suit all purchasers, at The Medical Hall—Napanee's Largest Drug Store—Fred L. Hooper.

Auction Sale.

Mr. F. P. Johnston, Moscow, will sell by public auction all his farm stock, implements, etc., at his residence, Moscow, on Thursday, March 16th, 1911. Mr. Johnston has an exceptionally good lot of cattle and horses.

Boyle Bottom.

Milk cans that have the Boyle Bottom are in a class by themselves. Heavier top covers, heavier sides, and the bottom is away ahead of any ever offered. Ask to see it.

BOYLE & SON.

Parish of Selby.

Services Sunday, March 12th: St. John's, Selby, 10.30 a. m., Holy Communion; St. Jude's, Kingsford, 8 p. m.; St. Jude's, Strathcona, 7.30 p. m. Lenten week day services: Litany and address at 8 p. m., on Wednesday, at Selby, and on Friday at Kingsford.

Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

Rev. W. E. Kidd, Vicar, Sunday, March 12th, 1911, the services will be (D. V.): Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, 8 a. m.; Matins and Litany, 10.30 a. m.; Evensong, 7 p. m. Lenten services every day at 8.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Wednesdays 7.30 p. m.

Children's Aid Society

Benefit Concert by the Ladies' Musical Club is indefinitely POSTPONED. Particulars later.

Napanee Won Cup.

Napanee Curlers won the championship and cup offered by the central Ontario curling league. The play-off was between Napanee Kingston on Tuesday evening. The Kingston seniors played at Napanee and the Napanee juniors at Kingston. The score at Kingston was Napanee 18, Kingston 10 and in Kingston Napanee 16, Kingston 10.

Anniversary Services.

The Anniversary Services of Trinity Church were held last Sabbath, March 5th. Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D., of Cobourg, a former highly and much esteemed pastor, preached both morning and evening, and delighted the large congregation, which assembled to hear him, with his able and inspiring discourses. The offerings for the day amounted to about one thousand dollars, which speaks well for the liberality of the people of "Trinity." The money is to be used for church improvements.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A meeting of delegates was held in the town hall, Napanee, Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a Lennox and Addington Temperance Alliance. Delegates were present from most of the municipalities in the county, and judging from the large attendance of delegates, and the marked enthusiasm displayed by those present, the temperance sentiment is still very much alive in this vicinity.



YOU have probably been intending to try Red Rose Tea for some time but from "force of habit" have just kept on using another tea.

Break the Habit

and buy Red Rose next time.



NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It

83

PERSONALS

Mr. E. O. Clark, Odessa, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. G. A. Wartman, Bath, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. W. J. Normile last week sold three E. M. F. cars. One to Mr. W. A. Carson, one to Mr. Allan Waggar, and one to Mr. E. H. Asselstine.

Mr. John Roach, of Toronto, who has been visiting his mother, on the Deseronto Road, during the past three weeks has returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Clarke and Miss Bessie left for Saskatoon last Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Boyle was at home Monday evening. Cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow, Brockville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kimmerly a couple of days this week.

Mr. John Metzler is able to be out again after his recent severe illness.

Mr. Thos. Wiggins, Saskatoon, Sask., is renewing acquaintances in town for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Merriman, Kingston, are visiting friends at Moscow.

Mrs. J. G. Oliver, Napanee, was in Ottawa this week attending the funeral of her brother the late J. F. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Farrington, of Picton announce the engagement of their younger daughter Geraldine, to Colin Francis Hepburn. The marriage will take place in early autumn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel M. Irvine, second daughter of Robert Irvine, Orangeville, to Rev. Frederick S. Dowling, of the church of the Redeemer, Deseronto, the marriage to take place Easter week.

DEATHS.

SEXSMITH—At Richmond, on Saturday, March 4th, 1911, Mrs. Jas. Sexsmith, aged 72 years.

STEWART—At Ottawa, on Saturday, Mar. 4th, 1911, J. F. Stewart formerly of Richmond, and grandson of the late F. A. Oliver and sister of Mrs. J. G. Oliver, Napanee.

Mr. John F. Stewart died on Saturday at the family residence, 28 Maple

A POWER DEAL.

The Napanee Gas Co's Water Power and Mill Site, Likely to Change Hands.

Engineers and other parties have been in Napanee during the past couple of weeks, making a thorough examination of the water power of the Napanee River Improvement Company and the Cartwright mill site comprising all the land lying south of the canal, also the plant of the Napanee Gas Co. Negotiations have been under way for the purchase of these properties and while the property has not yet changed hands, it is likely to do so in the near future. The parties carrying on the negotiations are probably acting for the Seymour Power Company, or allied interests. The Napanee water power could be made an excellent power by the expenditure of the necessary capital, and should the Seymour Power Co., secure it they will have added another valuable power to their already large list of powers in this district.

When developed to its full capacity there will be a large amount of power for sale and no doubt inducement will be offered to manufacturers to locate in Napanee and thus benefit the town. This power should have been secured by the town and the Council would then have had full control of gas, electric light and water power and would have been in a position to secure industries for the town, but our councils in the past apparently could not see any profits where an outside company can undoubtedly see profit, or they would not attempt to buy these concerns.

Our Electric Light Commissioners also do not seem to be making much headway in securing electric power for Napanee. The town certainly needs it and should have it at the earliest possible moment. The Hydro Electric Commission have promised to quote a price for power for all the towns from Brockville to Napanee, but as yet do not seem to have taken any steps to supply prices while the Seymour Power Company are ready to quote prices at any time and have the power to supply in a reasonable time.

Bargains in Marble.

I have on hand \$500 worth of marble monuments, blocky headstones and grave markers, to clear them out of my way in view of erecting a new shop. Corner post from \$1.00 each upwards. At the old stand

Dundas St.

Napanee,

V. KOUBER.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Council Chambers, Napanee, March 8, 1911.

Council met at 10.30 a. m. pursuant to adjournment. The Warden in the chair. Members all present.

Communication from Municipal World concerning advertisement for tenders for road roller was read and filed.

Communication from G. M. McDonnell was read and filed.

The chairman of roads and bridges committee presented tenders received by him for road roller and sprinkler. Gentlemen representing the different companies were present.

Moved by Longmore, seconded by Campbell, that those present representing road rollers, retire to the Treasurer's office while tenders are being opened and read to the Council and that then, the representative of each firm tendering will be sent for separately to address the Council on the merits of their goods. Carried.

Tenders from the following firms were opened and read: J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.; Hugh Cameron & Co., (Waterous Steam Road Roller); Sawyer & Massey Co., Limited; Muesens, Limited, (Rostan Roller); George Heaman, (Sprink-

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

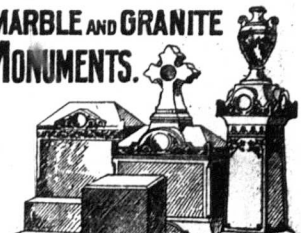
LOBBYING AT OTTAWA.

The lobbyist at Ottawa is not altogether a glorious figure according to the descriptions of his sort which are contained in the leading Article in MacLean's Magazine. After giving a number of stories touching the method of operation pursued by these men, Mr. T. A. Peterson, the author, concludes by saying that the majority of the members of the House the trouble with them, he insists, is that they are too loyal to their friends and to the party. This loyalty often leads them into error. You may think that the inference is that franchisees should not be granted, that public ownership is the great desideratum, that 'vested rights' is tommy rot, and the capitalist a thief. It may have been inferred that the favors granted to political heeled by the Party were extraordinary favors and that what we have described applies only to the Liberal Party. But these impressions would be wrong and are not intended.

The concessions which the lobbyist gets are the price which we, the people, pay for his exploiting new parts of the country or new things. Without this exploitation we would suffer. The only question is whether this system we have copied from the Americans should not be replaced by the English system of controlling lobbying; whether we should not maintain a uniform control over all enfranchised companies such as railway and power corporations. The favors which the government may show to the lobbying henchmen, are not always extraordinary and are undoubtedly subject to the sincere consideration of the government head. But members and Ministers cannot always be vigilant enough to escape the wiles of the favor-seeker.

Try McConkey's pure fruit drops, 10 cents per box at Hooper's Drug Store.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.



r 100
25c.
pills,
ase's
vola.
Dye
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TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A meeting of delegates was held in the town hall, Napanee, Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a Lennox and Addington Temperance Alliance. Delegates were present from most of the municipalities in the county, and judging from the large attendance of delegates, and the marked enthusiasm displayed by those present, the temperance sentiment is still very much alive in this vicinity.

The convention was called to order and Dr. Simpson appointed chairman, and W. A. Rose secretary of the meeting.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, of the Dominion Alliance, Rev. Mr. Miller, Field Secretary, and other delegates.

The following resolutions were proposed:

Moved by Alpine Woods, seconded by Rev. Mr. Boyce, and resolved, that an organization be formed to be known as the Lennox and Addington Temperance Alliance in affiliation with the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. DeMille, seconded by Mr. Chas. Stevens, and resolved that the officers of the Alliance shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, (one of which shall be the County President of the W.C.T.U.) a Secretary and Treasurer.

The Chairman of each township, village and town alliance shall be ex-officio an officer of the County Alliance.

The executive committee shall consist of the above named officers, together with four other persons.

All ministers resident within the county, or a part of whose work lies within the county, shall be corresponding members of the executive committee.

A nominating committee was then appointed consisting of one representative from each municipality who submitted the following recommendations as officers of the Lennox and Addington Alliance.

Pres.—Dr. Simpson, Napanee.

1st Vice-Pres.—Robt. Longmore, Camden East.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Rev. G. W. Jones, Tamworth.

3rd Vice-Pres.—P. A. Maybee, Odessa.

4th Vice-Pres.—Mrs. W. T. Gibbard, Napanee.

Secretary—Rev. C. W. DeMille, B. A., Napanee.

Treas.—Alpine Woods, Napanee.

Representatives—J. M. Joyce, Little Creek; A. Dixon, Camden East; C. A. Graham, Napanee; M. Pizzariello, Napanee.

We recommend the following be appointed provisional convenors for the several municipalities, their duties being to see that the workers in their respective districts are called together at the earliest possible date to effect a permanent organization, and that in the meantime the said persons shall be members of the executive:

Napanee, Chas. Stevens; Newburgh, Rev. A. Thompson; Bath, Mr. Hall; Adolphustown, J. B. Allison; Amherst Island, Rev. Mr. Cumberland; Stella; Camden, W. A. Martin; Moscow; Ernestown, L. L. Gallagher; Wilton; North Fredericksburgh, Fred Spencer, Hay Bay; South Fredericksburgh, Thos. Mellow, Sandhurst; Kaladar; R. T. Williamson, Flinton; Richmond, J. S. Jackson, Selby; Sheffield, T. M. Barr, Tamworth.

We further recommend that immediate steps be taken to secure the organization of each municipality within the county along similar lines. The report upon motion was adopted.

The following resolution was then submitted and carried unanimously: That in every municipality, not now under local option or debarred by the three year prohibitory clause, a local option campaign be inaugurated as speedily as possible, with a view of submitting by-laws in January, 1912.

Are You Looking for Bargains?

Then don't neglect calling and examine our Steel, and Metal Ranges and Heaters. They are as good as the best; and as cheap as the cheapest.

331f POTTER & BLANCHARD,

DEATHS.

SEXSMITH.—At Richmond, on Saturday, March 4th, 1911, Mrs. Jas. Sexsmith, aged 72 years.

STEWART.—At Ottawa, on Saturday, Mar. 4th, 1911, J. F. Stewart formerly of Richmond, and grandson of the late F. A. Oliver and sister of Mrs. J. G. Oliver, Napanee.

Mr. John F. Stewart died on Saturday at the family residence, 28 Maple street, Ottawa, after ten days illness. Death was due to typhoid fever. The late Mr. Stewart was prominently connected with several important fraternal societies in the city, including the Masonic Order, The Fidelity lodge, of which he was secretary, and the I.O. O.F. Deceased, who was 45 years of age, had been a resident of Ottawa for many years. He was shipper at the E. B. Eddy company for over ten years and was well liked by all whom he came in contact in both business and social life. Mr. Stewart was a prominent member of Erskine Presbyterian church and a very consistent worker. He was one of the board of managers. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the family residence, 28 Maple street, Ottawa, to Beechwood cemetery. Mr. Stewart was a brother of Mrs. J. G. Oliver, Napanee.

Big bargains in Laundry Starch and Corn Starch.

F. H. PERRY.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR:

Sir.—The different views on the reciprocity movement is (to me) very interesting and possibly may be so to many of your readers. For instance, the men at the helm of state in the old land views it with supreme satisfaction, satisfied as they are, that the secret of Empire is to let each grown up member of the family govern herself, in her own way, develop on her own lines, and make the best bargains she can, feeling confident that as long as Britain keeps her ports free, and no taxes on food and raw material, she will be able to build warehouses, docks, factories, and ships, and also manufacture cheaper than anyone else, and remain the greatest distributing centre in all the world for the surplus products of all nations.

The food taxers (or by whatever name they call themselves) look upon it with dismay, for they see clearly that the promising young two-year-old colt (tariff reform) of which so much was expected, having been ordered off the track by Manager Balfour as unfit to win anything but disgrace, and consigned to the referendum stall, under the care and protection of (Jockey) Sidney Low might as well be sold to the Germans for sausages if reciprocity carries.

The U. S. Trusts, whom Roosevelt tried to kill by process of law, (but failed), now realizes that Messrs. Taft, Brice, Fielding, and Patterson, with the rope of reciprocity, will pull them out of their robbers cave, and set them to do honest work for the good of humanity, as their brethren in Great Britain are obliged to do. They saw, and at once got ready for the fight by (wherever possible) stocking (at immense expense) every magazine and newspaper in Canada and the United States with articles calculated to inflame every human passion against reciprocity, and even in some cases descending so low as to induce local gentlemen to lend their name, so as to give their articles a local stamping.

And now, Mr. Editor, as time refuses to serve, with your permission, I will endeavour in my next to give reasons why I support and approve of reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

T. W. SYMINGTON.

Napanee, March 8th, 1911.

Shake the bottle and take as directed and in 48 hours Four T's will shake your cold. Look for the four red T's. Price 25c.

Sold and recommended by T. B. Wallace, Druggist.

moved by Longmore, seconded by Campbell, that those present representing road rollers, retire to the Treasurer's office while tenders are being opened and read to the Council and that then, the representative of each firm tendering will be sent for separately to address the Council on the merits of their goods. Carried.

Tenders from the following firms were opened and read: J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.; Hugh Cameron & Co., (Waterous Steam Road Roller); Sawyer & Massey Co., Limited; Mussels, Limited, (Rostan Roller); George Heaman, (Sprinklers.)

The representatives of the tenderers were sent for and heard concerning their machines separately.

On motion council adjourned till 2 p. m. Council resumed.

Mr. W. A. McLean, of the Public Works Department, was present and addressed the council at length and answered all queries propounded by the Councillors. At the conclusion of his address a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McLean by the Council.

Mr. Russell was heard in reference to damages to his cutter on the county road.

Moved by Hambly, seconded by Walker, that the matter be referred to the Reeve of Richmond to report at this or next session of the council. Carried.

Communication from Wm. Dillon, claiming \$75.00 damages to horse on county road was read. Mr. Dillon was present and was heard by the council.

Moved by Paul, seconded by Richards, that the matter be referred to the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of Camden to report at this or next session of the Council. Carried.

Communication from Herrington, Warner & Grange, concerning injuries to horse of Dr. J. P. Vrooman on County road was read.

Moved by Hambly, seconded by Johnson that the matter be referred to the Reeve of Richmond to report. Carried.

The County Treasurer was heard in reference to demand by John S. Lane for tax deed of certain property purchased by him at tax sale and on motion the matter was ordered to lay on the table until tomorrow a. m.

On motion Council adjourned till tomorrow 10 a. m.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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